GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS:
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 169 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
7th Sept ...	PLASSY ...	7,846
24th „ ...	NALDERA ...	15,825
1st October ...	*SOUDAN ...	6,896
8th „ ...	MOREA ...	10.890
15th „ ...	EGYPT* ...	7,941
22nd „ ...	CHINA ...	7,952
29th „ ...	MALWA ...	10.941
5th November	DELTA ...	8.097
12th „ ...	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	11,460
19th „ ...	DEVANHA ...	8 092
26th „ ...	NARKUNDA ...	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ...	10,512
10th „ ...	CALEDONIA ...	7,572
17th „ ...	MOREA ...	10,890
24th „ ...	MANTUA ...	10,902
31st „ ...	PLASSY ...	7,846

* NALDERA
* MALWA
* NARKUNDA } * Through steamers from Australia
* MANTUA

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
18th September	DUNERA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

about 14th November	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept. ...	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October ...	MANTUA	
18th November...	NALDERA	
30th December...	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
18th Sept. ...	VERELA ...	Basreh direct
12th „ ...	CHAKLA ...	Karachi via Kathiawar Port
12th „ ...	FULTALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
15th „ ...	LHASA ...	Karachi direct
21st „ ...	KAROA ...	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1336.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
"Saigon Maru"	M. Sato	8th Sept.	20th Sept.
"Ganges Maru"	R. Yamanoi	24th Sept	6th Octr.
"Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr.
"Alps Maru"	K. Egawa.	15th Octr.	27th Octr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departures.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th „	17th Sept
Honolulu Maru	D. Takiguchi	4168	13thSep	29th „
Tamba Maru	D Asahiwa	5846	29th „	13th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	T. Matsuda	5867	9th Oct	19 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,23
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 800,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 205,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	30,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	30,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,691	13	6
Reserve Funds	15,50,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Khanewal	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies. For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,07,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends raised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above, 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— 'Phone 5308, KHOSLA & CO,
Post Box 22. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent, all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esqr., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esqr., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esqr., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 5per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
49, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of Indit Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary	or	The Chief of Agents
309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta.		D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 00,000
Specialities:—Moder... vertability, prompt ... sured, etc.
Pushing agents wan...
LALCHAND SARNA...
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

THE MAJESTIC

ONE WEEK MORE ONE WEEK MORE

THE KOHINOOR PHOTO-PLAY.

Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya
Shree Krishna Maya

Maya's all-pervading power, its various phases which baffle even the sages and the saints. Sudama's vain boast of his being free from Maya and how he was humbled. Sudama's experience of new matrimonial life of seven years' in a twinkling of an eye are depicted in a manner to win encomiums from all.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

PRICES AS USUAL.

A New Star

will shortly appear on the Bombay horizon and will shed its pleasing light to the delight of all. Do not a sight so pleasing to your eyes and delight to your soul.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELASIS ROAD.

A few minutes from the Parsi Status

Look out for

The Opening Night

NO MORE DIRTY INKS

OR

FADED DOCUMENTS.

SEE your deeds, etc. are ENGROSSED with our LAWYERS LEGIS and we GUARANTEE that an age of 24 hours will render them absolutely WATERPROOF, never mind the number of days you leave it under water. Age will never turn it pale neither allow any tampering without detection.

1 oz. bottle RUPEE ONE ONLY.

SEE your account books are written with our BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID and we GUARANTEE that they are completely water proof and will not fade.

40 oz., Bottle costs Rs. 1/8 ONLY, (delivery our factory.)

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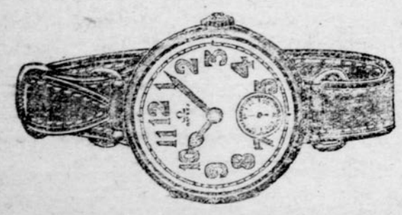

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0936 Silver ,, ,, 49
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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a public meeting arranged by the citizens of Nasik, Mr. M. K. Azad delivered a lecture on Swadeshi. In the course of his speech he said that Swadeshi was not a gospel of hate but due of the first conditions of nationalism and that therefore it was the duty of every Indian to practise it. Mr. R. G. Pradhan, who presided at the lecture, dwelt on Hindu-Moslem Unity and said that Hindus should read the Koran and Mahomedans, the Bhagavad Gita.

* * * *

A friendly gathering was held on Monday, the 12th instant, at the Servants of India Society's Home in Bombay to congratulate Dr. F. M. Sethna on his election as a Fellow of the Society of Science, London. A number of speakers dwelt on the services rendered by Dr. Sethna for the helpless poor in his capacity as a member of the Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League and heartily congratulated him on the honour that he received.

* * * *

An annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps, Bombay was held in Marathi Rashtriya Sala,, Sandhurst Road on the 13th instant, when Mr. V. A. Desai, Captain of the Volunteer Corps, presided. The meeting, after adopting the annual report, elected a new Managing Committee, if which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is the president.

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Krishna Rao Mudvedkar addressed a mass meeting at Bellary, on the 7th inst. on the famine conditions in Bellary District, Swarajya and Boycott. The following day Messrs. Kelkar and Kanjalgi also addressed the people on the Non-co-operation movement, as a result of which a huge heat of foreign cloth was burnt a midst the cheering of the crowd.

* * * *

The working committee of the Hindu Sabha, Hardwar, has decided to hold a Provincial Hindu Sabha at Hardwar during the Deshara holidays on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant. It is proposed to reorganise branches of the Hindu Sabha at important centres and to ask then to send their delegates to attend the Conference.

* * * *

A correspondent from Godhra wires under date September 14.

Messrs. Dalasukhbhai Shah and Waman Mukadam of Godhra had been to Sankheda Bahadurpur and Dabhoi for swadeshi propaganda, and they were successful in persuading the people to give up their foreign clothes. An oil painting protrait of Loknanya Tilak was unvailed by Mr. Dalasukhbhai in the Dabhoi General Library.

* * * *

A correspondent from Raipur wires under date September 14th; Boycott of foreign goods is proceeding vigorously in Raipur. There were processions and collection of foreign clothes on the 9th and 10th of Moharrum and in the presence of thousands of spectators there was a huge bonfire of foreign cloth. There was a rumour that prohibitive order was likely to be served on Mr. Shukla, Secretary district Congress Committee but the authorities seemed to have been prevailed by better sense and everything quietly.

* * * *

A cable from the Manager, National Bank of India, Ltd., London informs that an ad-interim dividend has been declared on the Bank's shares at the rate of 20 per cent., per annum, equal to £1-5-0 per share. to be paid on 21st of September.

* * * *

A correspondent from Burhanpur states that a procession with the object of collecting foreign clothes was very successful in collecting a lot of such clothes, some given for the purpose of burning and some to be sent to Smyrna.

* * * *

A Joint-Secretary, Shekhavati Seva Samiti, Chairman (Rajputana) writes under date September 10th. The Shekhawati Seva Samities in Shekhavati. A Central Com Chairman (Rajputana) writes under date presentatives from almost all the Sevasamities were present. Resolutions on various social topics were passed including one resolving to establish a net work of Seva Samities in Shekharati. A Central Committee was formed for combined and uniform social work by all the Shekhavati Seva Samities.

BOOKS FOR ADULTS

BY

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No. 1 Morality and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

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Even if the whole property be destroyed, there is still the security of a Jupiter Policy. If you are not nsured against Fire, take out a Jupiter Policy now and in case of loss you will be paid promptly and generously.

The "Jupiter" also undertakes to ensure you against Marine and al other risks. Their expert knowledge at the Head Office enables them to assist clients in every form of insurance on most favourable terms. Insure NOW and do it with

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GOLD "COMPETITION" WATCHES

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14ct. GOLD..Rs. 105
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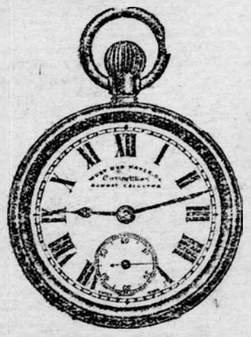

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Whole day attendance Rs. 15 are reduced to Rs. 5 per month Two hours attendance Rs. 10 are reduced to Rs. 3 per month

College time: From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Weekdays and from 8 A. M. to 12 Noon on Sundays and Holidays.

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TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 200 tons of LIQUID FUEL will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on the 27th day of September, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 14th September, 1921.
TA C10845

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS Are invited for the construction of a small summer house, coronation gate, and other works costing about one lac of rupees in Dharampur State, (Surat District) at 2 p.m., on 5th October 1921. The plans specifications etc., can be seen in the Engineer's office at Dharampur.
14th September, 1921.

D. V. SARAIYA.
Ag. Dewan.
Dharampur State.
TA C10843

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT RIVERCRAFT

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, for the under noted craft, lying at Basra which are available for immediate disposal.

Prices declared in tender will be for delivery at Basra.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Bombay), will quote for hire of towing steamers if tenderers require craft towed to ports in India and Burmah and will also obtain quotations from Basra for fitting out of craft for towage.

	No.
Paddle Steamers	2
Dredger	1
Towing Launches	7
Sea and Harbour Tugs	3
Up River Tugs	7
Steam Launches	43
Motor Launches	2
Steam Barges	3
Hospital Screw Steamers	2
Barges A Class	4
B Class	10
C Class	5
E Class	2
Y Class	5
Z Class Port	1
Port	9

Particulars of craft and tender forms can be had on application to
(1) The Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla and Delhi.
(2) Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
(3) Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

Tenders must be submitted to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla, on or before 30th September, 1921.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
TA C10688

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 7th September to the 20th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

Bombay, 14th September, 1921.
C10836

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
(P. O. Box No. 413). BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed free from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints, Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements.

Prices and samples on application to

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ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BEST CROWN STAMP.

HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.

COTTON BLANKETS.

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey Blue, and Khaki Colors.

48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLORED BLANKETS

48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.

17, Champa Gali. Post No. 8.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of shell marble papers, fine enamel papers, Clemark popular sets, clock and oil stores, bolts and nuts, razors, shoewares, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the offices and bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 cases shell marble paper size 13½ by 17, blue, velvet, dark green, brown and light green, about 400 reams (made in Belgium).
16 cases flint enamel paper, size 13½ by 16½, green, pink, black, scarlet, purple, orange and yellow in all about 698 reams.
1 parcel containing 1 dozen razors Clemark popular sets 7 blades.
1 case containing clocks and oil stores.
2 bales shoeware ex s. s. "Graz."
1 case iron bolts and nuts.
On account and risk of Mr. B. S. Rao:—
1 diamond rose earring.
By order of Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—
1 rifle with case.
1 gun with case.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES HESSIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 130 Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Office concerned, the following:—

30 bales of 2,000 yards each, Hessians 40in. by 10 oz.

The above will be sold in small lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT PANCHAYETWADY, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee with the consent of the first mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pritamdas Tricumdas and Purshotamdas Tricumdas the undermentioned properties under the power of sale reserved to the second mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of September, 1920.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement about 1,531 square yards and registered under Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54-95, New Survey No. 539, together with the messuage, tenements or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay Under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Panchayetwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Panchayetwady Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Natha and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure, but now redeemed from payment of cess, containing by admeasurement about 265 8/9 square yards and registered under Old No. 278, New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 535, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2, all which premises are situate at Bhuleshwar and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the second mortgagee, at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th September, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3491 of 1919.

FATMABAI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
RABIABAI, widow ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree bearing date the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as one entire estate or in two separate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the abovementioned suit on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel or Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 465 (A) and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Pestonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narayedshanker, Solicitors at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Surplus Government Stores Depot in Barracks Master's Office opposite Colaba Old Station, the following:—

A large lot of Medical stores.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and goods removed immediately after the sale is over.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property situate at Wazavli Road, otherwise called Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Siamon Reuben the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Latiff Abdullah the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th July, 1920, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 24 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Wazavli Road otherwise called Lady Jamshedji Road on the southern side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1121, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5010 and Street No. 338 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Wazavli Road on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Cedneshwar, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that the property of Haji Salemahomad Haji Abdul Latiff and on or towards the West by the property of Pragji Dharmsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2 Deen Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

The Auction takes place on Monday, 19th instant at 10-30 a.m.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 19th September, 1921, at 10-30 a.m., at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following Government Surplus Stores consisting of spanner batteries, switch board, white mul, bags of gas poison, cases for water testing poison, a large lot of iodine powder in tubes, jackonet, thermo flasks, stelhes copes, spirit lamps, chloroform bottles, chloride of lime cases, and other medical, electrical and surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

NOTICE TO THE BUYERS OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES AT AUCTION.

The goods left over unremoved from the Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, 22nd instant of all auction sales held on 1st September and previous to that date will be sold by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the buyers of such lots unremoved on the day by order of the Controller (Sales).

SALE OF SHIP PLATES.

BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Vora and Co.:—
10 M. S. ship-plates, 35ft. by 7¼ft. by 5/8in.
9 M. S. ship-plates, 35ft. by 7¼ft. by 11/16in.
A deposit of 25 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 331.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED OPPOSITE DECCAN COLLEGE, IN POONA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 18th September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on site in Poona, the Bungalows known as Meherbanoo Lodge, Baiz Lodge, Peace Hotel and five vacant plots of land, situated opposite Deccan College, in Poona.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHHAPARIA SERIROAD, SURAT.

By the order of Kenneth, Mac I. Kemp. Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Nemchand Premchand Safri, an (insolvent) with the consent of the mortgagee Jivanchand Dharamchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 2nd October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable property.

PARTICULARS.
Lot No. I.

Property situate in Mahidharpura Division facing towards the South the Chhaperia Seri Road, Surat.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and facing towards the South the Chhaparia Seri Road in Survey Map A-VI bearing Survey No. 146, containing about 105 square yards and bounded as follows:—North by the road leading to the High Otla House, South by the house of Meiapchand Kalhanchand bearing Survey No. 143, East by Chhaparia Seri Road, West by the house of Dayachand Dayalchand bearing Survey No. 147.

Lot No. II.

Property situate at Chhaparia Seri Road.

All that piece or parcel of land registered under Survey No. 96 in the Map marked Sheet A. No. VI and facing towards the South the road leading from Chhaparia Seri containing about 4 square yards and bounded as follows: North by the house of Gulabchand Ratanchand bearing Survey No. 146, East by the Chhaparia Seri, South by the Chhaparia Seri Road, West by the house of Dayachand Dayalchand bearing Survey No. 147.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

YET ANOTHER INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL PICTURE!

Pursuant to the immense popularity our Indian Mythological Films have been achieving at their Palatial Picture Mahal the

Globe

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have decided to put on the boards yet another glorious Swadeshi monumental photo-drama of Religious Fervour and Devotional Piety.

"Bhasmasoor Mohini"

Please note that this Week's Programme is

A TWO-FOLD GRAND BILL

The Programme comprises also Three Fresh Episodes, (8—9 and 10), of

OUR CURRENT SERIAL
"THE CARTER CASE"

To-day; 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10 30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

STARTS TO-DAY!

The Second Picture of our "Biggest Seven" Series

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers joyfully announce the Second Biggest Star of the Cinema World,

Miss Mary Miles Minter

in a fascinating Real Art Picture

"NURSE MARJORIE"

(6 Reels-6000 feet)

A Social Love-Story of Modern Times, with the most vivacious,—perhaps the most beautiful Queen of the Movies in the titular role

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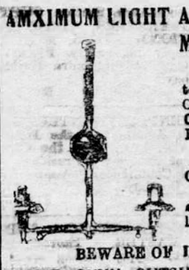

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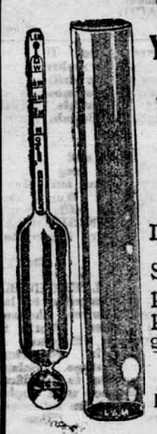

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2322 of 1921.

FATECHAND RUIA, a firm, doing business in Bombay at Medows Street, within the Fort for themselves and all other creditors of Bulakhidas Tribhovandas doing business in the name of Messrs. Chandulal & Co. Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1.) BULAKHIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, outside the Fort, (2) Bai GANGA, daughter of Patel Vanmali Gulab and wife of the said Bulakhidas Tribhovandas also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given that the above suit has been instituted in this Hon. Court by the abovenamed plaintiffs for themselves and on behalf of all other creditors of Bulakhidas Tribhovandas of the firm of Messrs. Chandulal & Co., against the defendants abovenamed praying:—

(1) That the transfer of the immoveable property described in the schedule "A" to the plaint by the 1st defendant in favour of the 2nd defendant under the date the 14th April 1921 may be declared void and be set aside.

(2) That the defendants or either of them may be ordered to hand over the said Conveyance for cancellation.

(3) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said property at Mughbhat Cross Lane with power to recover the rents and profits thereof.

(4) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants, their servants and agents may be restrained from charging, incumbering, dealing with or disposing of the said property described in the Schedule "A" to the plaint or any interest therein.

(5) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit.

(6) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require and the Court has fiexd the 10th day of October, 1921, for the hearing of this suit.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 6th day of August, 1921.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community of Bombay will be held in the "LAXMIBAUG HALL," New Bhatwadi Road, on SUNDAY, the 25th September, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for passing the audited statements of accounts for the year 1920, and Report relating to the management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and Funds of the said Community, for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Board of Trustees:

All the members of the community are requested to attend.

BAJI VISHNU NEMIRAR,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community of Bombay.

Bombay, 156, Lohar Street.
12th September, 1921.
C1349

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 61 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofally Mahomedally.

About 61 tons Rangoon teak squares marked M. S.

A SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS. BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account of the constituent:—

About 200 tons Moulmein selected Teak squares above 15 feet, 8 to 14 feet long.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS) HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 200 tons Moulmein teak squares.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Bhagwandas Netram and on account and at the risk of the concerned constituent.

About 200 tons Moulmein teak squares above 10 feet.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 29th and FRIDAY the 30th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of toor, bags of rice, bags of poppy seeds, bags of rape seeds, bags of turmeric, bags of linseeds, bags of silseeds, bags of hirda, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of luggage, bundles of iron bars, bundles of silk waste, bundles of empty drums, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of cotton, loose C. I. sheets, iron posts, wooden pieces, boxes of oilman stores, box of brushes, box of locks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAWWALLA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Cassambhai Haji Hassum and Bapubhai Haji Hassum, the Transferees of the third mortgage, dated the 8th day of December, 1920, and made between Abdul Cader Ebrahim Gunjavala and Abbasbhai Hyderaliy Buxa Musa of the one part and Dayabhai Maganlal Khandvala of the other part and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and Abbasbai Hyderally Buxa Musa, the Mortgagors, subject to (1) the Indenture of Mortgage dated 29th of October, 1918, and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part, (2) Indenture of further charge dated 12th February 1919 and made between Abdulcadar Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part and to an Indenture of second mortgage dated 8th April, 1919, and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Gopalji Ramji of the other part transferred by an indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 9th April, 1920, and made between Gopalji Ramji of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part and to an agreement to pay enhanced rate of interest dated 8th December, 1920, and made between Abdulkader E. Gunjavalla and another of the one part and Dayabhai Maganlal of the 2nd part and Madhavji Thakersey of the 3rd part and Gopalji Ramji of the 4th part, the undermentioned very valuable landed property at the premises:—

All those four pieces and parcels of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Powwalla Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (forming part of a large piece of land) which whole piece was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 101, 161, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, New Survey Nos. 1/1371, and 1/1384 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2061 (1) 2061 (2) and 2061 (AL) and Street Nos. 1 1A, 2A, and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Kavarana and on or towards the East by the Powwalla Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of the 3rd Mortgage at their office at 91/99, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th September, 1921.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

REVISED ESTIMATES ON BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

In the issue of the 13th August last, we published the speech of H. E. the Governor to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber delivered on the 9th August when His Excellency met the Committee at the Secretariat. His Excellency then promised to send replies to questions (a) and (b) under a separate letter. The following letter has now been received by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the two questions raised by the Chamber. The letter is reproduced below:—

"Government House,
Ganeshkind.
18th August 1921.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with His Excellency's instructions I am to send you herewith the information which His Excellency promised would be sent you by letter regarding questions (a) and (b) set out in the letter of your Committee dated 27th July 1921.

(a) Major Heads	Lakhs.
19. Interest	592.91
	840.40

To allow for a margin of safety 850 Lakhs.

Details of the work expenditure under major head 58 are as follows:—

	Lakhs.
1-2. Capital cost. Quarry	40.98
3. Capital cost. Marine Lines	22.18
4. Capital cost. Colaba	23.46
5. Rolling stock	28.50
6. Gantry	40.00
7. Tipped rubble	26.58
8. Mass concrete wall with parapet	38.24
9. (see below)	Nil.
10. Pumped filling	61.00
11. Murrum topping	90.00
11A. Dredging plant	129.32
12. Concrete wall at Colaba	6.25
13. Roads light and drains ...	42.00
14. Establishment	20.85
15. Pitching	14.11
16. Protection stone	9.45
17. Extra plant	5.23
	592.91

The discrepancy between the cost as stated to the Legislative Council in February, viz. 4 crores, and the present estimate of 8.50 crores. The statement that the estimated cost of the work was 4 crores was made by SirChimanlal Setalvad on figures supplied to him by the Director who was present in the council when that statement was made. The Director based his statement of 4 crores to him on Sir G. Buchanan's estimate of 1919, which showed Rs. 367.61 lakhs. This was his estimate of the cost of the work itself and did not take into account interest and sinking fund. Since that estimate was made the cost of materials as well as labour has gone up, and exchange has gone very much against us. Lewis, the Chief Engineer, was therefore asked to go into the figures thoroughly under the altered circumstances. He has worked them out in detail and in doing so he has estimated liberally so that the actuals will work out less than the estimate. His estimate of total nett cost is Rs. 703.17. lakhs. Adding to this the nett charges for interest and sinking fund, the total works up to Rs. 8.50 crores. The expenditure on reclamation up to the June 1927 including compound interest at 7 per cent. on the capital borrowed will be Rs. 618.09 lakhs. In June 1927 we recovered from the Military 256½ lakhs for the land given to them. After June 1927 we do not absolutely require to borrow any monies from the public but can work upon our own capital received by recoupments year by year. The interest has been calculated throughout at 7 per cent. but it is expected that there will be some saving on this head.

I am to add that His Excellency deeply regrets the delay that has occurred in the transmission of this information which was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding regarding the office from which the promised letter should issue.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) C. G. ADAM.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1921

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		in.	29.785
Temperature of Air	— — —	deg.	79.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	— — —		75 7
Dew Point	— — —		74 2
Relative humidity of Air	— — —		0 842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)			7.4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees			83 9
Minimum do do	— — —		76 2
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W, W. N, W,	
Movement of Wind do.		miles	191
Fall of Rain	— — —	inches	1 15
Total fall during month		"	5 48
do. year		"	78 31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of		16th Sept.	1 10

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 16-9-1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 16th. 1919.	1920.
	In. Ct	In Ct	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 81	78 39	80 24	38 78
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	66 93	43 80
Esplanade (Gok. Pd. Hospital)	0 00	00 00	62 88	42 55
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 00	00 00	71 20	42 95
Kemp & Co. (O. Hill)				

FOUNDATIONS OF ISLAM.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF MOHARRUM.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered by Mr. M. V. Donde, B.A. Supdt. G. E. Society's Parel High School on Monday, the 12th instant in the Central Hall of the Institute, Mr. Motani from the Currimbhoy Mills presided. Mr. Donde first gave a fine description of the origin and the religious aspect of Mahomedanism. He said that the Islamic religion was founded on the principles of highest morality and virtues and it was by virtue of these principles that the religion within a short time embressed the four quarters of the world

It was not the sword of steel but the sword of justice that was instrumental in attracting the largest following to the standard of Islam. There was a chaos and confusion in the world, before the advent of Mahomedanism, and Mahomet, ing inspiration from God undertook his holy mission of adjusting the affairs of the Earth, by teaching to the people that there was on God, a centre of all the virtues and a man could attain to him only if he would translate into practice His teachings of righteousness, purity, sobriety, piety and brotherhood.

Then turning to the history of Moharrum the lecturer said that the true religion of Islam had exercised such a powerful influence upon a Mahomedan heart that it would prefer breaking to swerving an inch from the commandments of God. Hassan and Hussain two brothers who were type of devout Mussalmans welcomed a death of martyrdom. It was in their sacred memory these great pious souls that the Moharrum festival is celebrated. It was an happy coincident that the Moharrum and Ganapati Puja festivals have been taking place nearly at the same time in every year.

Formerly these two festivals were a cause of hatred and quarrels between the Hindus and Mussalmans; but at present the religious differences have been forgotten, and a spirit of toleration and sympathy for the religious feelings of both the parties has been developed. This fact has been a fact of unique importance in the modern history of India and promised to strengthen and cement their relation in future for a common cause. The part played by the festival in bringing about the unity between two parties will form an important part in the future development of India.

MOHARRUM IN DHARWAR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 15.

Owing to inability of the authorities to supply the usual armed and unarmed Police orce to invest the Courthouse and the compound, there was no trial on Wednesday. It is not known why so many armed and unarmed Policemen are kept loitering about the compound, as so far the danger has been more from the Police than the people. The Moharrum was celebrated in Dharwar on Wednesday under Police surveillance. The usual crowd on such occasions annually numbers about ten thousand whereas yesterday the figure could not have exceeded six or seven hundred people. In previous years there used to be about two hundred *Tazsias* taken in procession but yesterday there were only two. The people are heavy at heart and there is no inclination for enjoyment. There was a great show of arms in the procession, the Police making show of their revolvers.

On further enquiries I learn that the two Moslems were arrested by Police last Sunday on a charge of trespass, or some such thing and not intimidation of witnesses. Both these men had given most damaging evidence before the Congress Committee about the shooting and the conduct of Police throughout, and they were staunch Khilafatists.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Association a meeting of the representatives of the various Institutions in Bombay was held on Sunday last in the Servants of Indian Society's Building to consider what step should be taken to spread the Primary Education by making it free and compulsory in the city of Bombay. Mr. R. D. Raut of the Teli Dyanottejak Fund was voted to the chair. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni explained to the audience the aims and objects of the Association and emphasized the need of carrying out a vigorous propaganda and agitation among the masses. He suggested that all the Institutions in Bombay should pass resolutions to this effect and that a representative petition with thousands of signatures should be sent to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He appealed to those present to secure as many representatives from different institutions as possible to carry on the work of the Association. Discussion followed and it was decided to collect information from various sources with a vote of thanks to the Chairman the procedings terminated.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in
Thursday	22nd Sept	m 2 1	27 1
		1 58a	26 4

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in.
Thursday	22nd Sept	m 7 56	13 10
		8 8a	16 7

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING 1ST DAY.

SELECTIONS BY JOVE.

THE WESTERN INDIA DERBY STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

For this very richly endowed race we have little "Form" to go on. FESTIVITY perhaps has done most and is the only one that we know is likely to get the distance. SWEET ADARE, the first time out was backed as a certainty and her connections have absolute confidence in her staying powers. This being the case I think the race will be between these two with a preference for SWEET ADARE as she is classified in the 2nd Division, whereas FESTIVITY is in the 3rd. Mr. Goculdas has in BELL METAL, THE COUNT and NIGHT BOMBER, none of which appear to have a winning chance, but NIGHT BOMBER might stay and get 3rd place.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

I can't quite remember when MORDENNIS last raced with so favourable a weight and as he only recently won in Colombo I think he will win. CALLY is now in a distance more to her liking and I can't see her out of the first two. NOT MUCH in spite of his weight should get a place.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

MILLMOUNT had bad luck in being beaten the other day and should make amends this time by taking no chances for ELPHENE will make him go all out to win. MAGICAL MIKE and TOURNEY should have a tussle for 3rd place.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

WALHACHIN looks to me a good thing here. PENNY PIE has run prominently on more than one occasion and should be close up, as also SANDRA who will find a mile to be about her best distance.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

From his last running GENTLE SAXON should be hard to beat. NERISSA has always been in the picture till the bend on the many occasions she has been out this season. Unless this has become a habit she must be well up at the finish. ROYAL JEWEL the upset.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

CERAGO looks a certainty here after the way she won last week. DOUBLE WIN got away none too well the time LOVER TRUE won and if she doesn't repeat this performance is the only one with a chance against CERAGO. BELLE SYME or EAGER TO should be the contestants for 3rd place.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

TODDY, BLACK STONE, MAIDEN PALM is the order in which I like this lot.

THE LUDLOW STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

WHAT NEXT, CENTRE and DAROJI are my fancies.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

I think that with better handling KUSRA should win this time and his stable companion DARTMOOR follow him home. BRINDISI should just about get this distance again and save place money.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

KHABOOR was another that had a bad passage last week and I like him to win this time. SAMMY, LAMINGTON and SHUMS should all be close up in a struggle for places.

HORSES LIFT IN.

POONA, Sept. 16.

The following are the horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m. on Friday, 16th September. The first race starts at 1-40 p.m.:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Not Much 9-6, Poignant 9-4, Aleli 8-11, Simon's Choice 8-9, Unitoi 8-9, Mordennis 8-8, Bruce Lodge 8-6, Brendan 8-6, Carborundum 8-5, Sesparison 8-5, Montecth 8-0, Good Health 7-13, Charles Smile 7-11, Cally 7-9, Bridgend 7-7, Dromio 7-5.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Caraway 9-7, Arclight 9-4, Divide 9-3, Protwork 9-3, Paragua 9-3, Crushed Glass 9-0, Cheechako 8-9, Murmansk 8-3, Belle Syme 8-2, Eager To 8-1, Cerago 8-0, Double Win 8-0, Treasury 8-0, Lady Cleopatra 7-12, Verna 7-5.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dartmoor 9-9, Mandel 9-4, Union Jack 8-13, Tipperary 8-13, Cessation 8-9, Dilawar 8-9, Ferry Boat 8-5, Winning Post 8-2, Portcullis 8-0, Golshan 7-13, Rose Hill 7-12, Hakum 7-12, Kusra 7-7, Desert Flower 7-6, Huntsman 7-5, Brindisi 7-4, Vershan 7-2, Peshwa 6-12.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Waterloo 9-0, Dewlat 8-12, Chieftain 8-9, Balloon 8-7, Bismark 8-7, Bhookhri 8-6, Khaboor 8-5, Investor 8-5, Tiger 8-0, Yadghar 8-0, Shums 8-0, Dublin 7-13, Anxious 7-13, Honest Beauty 7-13, All Clear 7-12, Sammy 7-2, Lamington 7-0.

THE LUDLOW STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Oak Queen 12-7, Jadybird II 12-7, Maud Allan 12-7, What Next 12-0, Count Hannibal 11-5, Daroji II 11-3, Centre 11-0, [illegible] Fox 10-7, Elham Valley 10-5, Snowflake [illegible]ckeen 10-4, Baldonnell 9-7.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Much Married 9-12, Archer 9-10, Cracknel 9-8, Millmount 9-6, Pine Tree 9-2, Gold Reef 8-12, Japonette 8-12, Wild Woman 8-9, Glass 8-9, Japanese Pine 8-8, Box o' Tricks 8-4, Tourney 8-0, Birthday Clothes 7-12, Kileloon 7-12, Baloolah 7-10, Forrard Away 7-10, Magical Mike 7-8, Elphene 7-4, Hibernia 7-2.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Larryquin 9-8, Blackwater 9-8, White Bell 9-4, Penny Pie 9-0, Walhachin 8-11, Sandra 8-0, Belstead 8-5, Gaurelle 8-1, The Lark 7-12, Limehouse Lights 7-12, Another Night 7-11, Troop Leader 7-7, Substance 7-0.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mossley 9-12, Reciprocity 9-8, Royal Jewel 9-6, Cahir Lass 9-4, Nerissa 8-13, Enshy 8-13, Princess Ila 8-12, Fashion Plate 8-10, Gregon Fine 8-8, Gentle Saxon 8-5, Roi Grison 8-3, Eccleston 7-12, Lomonds Pride 7-11, Old Sport 7-10, Warburton 7-4, Miss Glad Eyes 7-2.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maiden Palm 9-12, Discarded 9-8, Sugar Cane 9-8, Maple 9-0, Shirtaj 8-8, Better Luck 8-3, Black Stone 8-2, Black Friar 8-0, Cuidon 8-0, Cobble 7-12, Corundum 7-11, Victrix 7-8, Ma Bap 7-0, Sweet Apple 7-8, Toddy 7-0, Courtier 6-12.

THE WESTERN INDIA DERBY STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Marby 8-11, Sweet Adare 8-8, Bello Metal 8-11, The Count 8-11, Night Bomber 8-8, Festivity 9-0, Pilgrim's Pass 9-0, Broadford 8-8, Illa's Fancy 8-8, The Lark 8-11, Kileloon 9-0, Quiver 8-5, Cloak 8-11, Lord Jim 8-5, Marmion 8-5.

CALCUTTA RACE.

LAST DAY SATURDAY.

HORSES LIFT IN

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The following are horses left in for the last day of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting:—

THE EPSOM PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

No Ball 9-0, Glassington 8-10, Eagle's Nest 7-13, Leven Bridge 7-13, Buckgrass 7-9, Revue 7-12, Brusjee 7-7, Glenart 7-11, Nose Gay 7-7, Sensford 7-10, Lady Fearless 7-5.

THE AMATEUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Auster 12-7, Fine Times 11-4, Roxa 11-0, Squeers 11-5, Leader 10-5, Cylarity 10-0.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Leader 9-2, Smoke Wreath 9-1, Ozorina 9-1, Glen Lussett 9-0, Avon 8-11, Water Lily 8-5, Fairy Tale 8-2, Fraiding 8-0, Belle Etoile 8-0, Urmila 7-11, Bishop's Sutton 7-9, Romla 7-9, Scottifer 7-0.

THE ALLENBY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile ¾ furlongs.

Radius 9-12, Royal Sign 9-10, Wolfram 9-8, Barsen 9-6, Sole Bay 9-2, Simple Simon 8-12, Peace Celebration 8-3, Cape Clear 8-0, Windsor Lady 7-11, Brown Fowl 7-8, Demon 7-8, Silver Gift 7-8.

THE AMATEUR PLATE. Division II. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Angary 11-7, Glen Lussett 10-13, Nirvana and China Egg 10-12, Shwe Dine and Zelia 10-11, Boy 10-8, Nirvana 10-2, Shwe Dine 10-2, Rebecca 9-12, Bishop's Button 9-12, Pat 9-9, Silver Lining 9-9.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs

Jack 9-5, Verres 9-3, Vadie 8-8, Verland Rose 7-10, Peace Celebration 7-10, Little Tag 7-9, Simon's Gift II 7-7.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Carless 9-6, Spanish Chestnut 8-12, Sunny Time 8-5, Fine Times 8-5, Mercury 8-4, Papartee 8-2, Highfield Lady 8-1, Last Spot 7-13, Rose Lydia 7-12, Buff Mail 7-11, The Brat 7-10, Peggy Thrift 7-10, Lhassa 7-2, Thrill 7-1, One Too Much 7-1, Flying Fairy 7-1, Fiasco 7-0.

ALL INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Auxiliary Force All-India Boxing Tournament drew to a conclusion at the Empire Theare last night. Throughout the competition there has been excellent fighting full of interest. At the end of the evening Mrs. Lavey presented the prizes to the winners of the various competitions in her usual charming manner. The officials were:—*Referees* Lieut.-Col. Lavie, D.S.O.; *Judges*: Lieut. Clarke, G. R. P. Bn. Lieut. Foster, B. L. H.; *Medical Offices*: Col. Mawhinney C.B.; Mc. Sergt. May or Latamore and *Timekeeper*, R. C. Farrant.

RESULTS.

LIGHT-WEIGHT SEMI FINALS A. F. I.

G. R. Maxwell spoiled S. Gidney's furious rushes with clever durking and won the first round with good two handed work. After an even second round Maxwell again attacked well and won on points:

In the other Semi Final Ford boxing clearly and with cool judgment gained a small margin of points in the first round though much of his hitting was sport. Improving in the second round he increased his lead; he knocked-out Jepson in the final round after a series of hard lefts and rights to the head.

LIGHT-WEIGHT A. F. I. FINAL.

Clean upstanding boxing distinguished this fight from its predecessors. Fort had a slight lead in the first round—always following a good left with a right—which he increased in the second by good two handed work. Maxwell was game and fought back well but lost to a deverer boxer. Ford will go far with careful training.

WELTER-WEIGHT R. A. SEMI FINALS.

Wiets had Swinney covering up most of the first round but did two much open glove hitting for which he was rightly cautioned. He might also have been cautioned for chopping with the wrist: Swinney fought better on the second round scoring with light lefts which were of no avail against a stronger and more experienced fighter. With Swinney improving in the third round Wills was still the winner.

The second Semi-final between Lockley and Chamberlain was a swinging affair with no good boxing but it looked easy for Chamberlain. Lockley coming on strongly gained the second round butfalling away in the third. The Referee ordered an extra round which Lockley won and was declared the wnner on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT R. A. FINAL.

Wills beat Lockley who gave in in the first round through an injury to his hand.

BANTAM-WEIGHT A. F. I. SEMI-FINALS.

W. Chaves scratched to Sullivan and Care scratched to Senon.

BANTAM-WEIGHT A. F. I. FINAL.

Sullivan had well in the first round but Senon outboxed him in the second and third winning on points. In all other ways a good boxer Senon will not go far until he cures himself of the unpleasing habit of hitting with semi opera glove with both hands. Chares was a very game loser.

LIGHT-WEIGHT R. A. FINAL.

This promised to be the best one sided show of the evening. Sewering Smith Blake hitting Millinchip where and when he liked in the first round. In the second round Millinchip fought very well and gained many points in the third giving Blake some bad moments only losing to on outfighting and footwork Blake is a fine boxer and very adaptable adjusting his method's to the varying styles of his opponents.

WELTER-WEIGHT A. F. I. FINAL.

Mr. Smith and Neeany gave the best fight of the evening going srong from start to finish of each round meaney was good at leading but weak with his left and Smiths hard handed work gamed him a well deserved victory.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT R. A. FINL.

Pte. Williams outclassed Sergt. Carmichael the Referee rightly saying a game won punishment by awarding the fight to Williams at the end of the 1st Round.

BOY SCOUTS COMPETITION.
SEMI-FINAL.

Perny with many physical advantages beat Whittaker. Newlands had no chance against Alison. In the final Allison beat Perny by a fair margin after a good display of boxing.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BOY SCOUTS FINAL.

Liontzini beat Fuller after three rounds of vigorous belt wild boxing on points. The competitions throughout have been well managed and have provided the best fighting of not the best boxing seen in Bombay this year. The patronage was altogether too small for such a good show. The arrangements were excellent throughout and the Referring and Judging left little to be desired. Perhaps we may venture a word of advice. It would improve Indian boxing if slapping with the open glove were stopped with more decision and a more careful eye kept upon the low hitting which frequently is allowed to pass unchecked.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE CHINESE PUZZLE."

Quite a large audience witnessed the performance of "The Chinese Puzzle" last evening. Certainly "The Chinese Puzzle" is a unique play, very cleverly written, with plenty of scope for individual effort. Here is the story briefly. There is a house party at Sir Roger de la Haye's country seat. Sir Roger by the way is in the Foreign Office. The Marquis Chi Lung, an old and trusted friend of Sir Roger's father, is a guest during a particular week-end when an important document is photographed by Sir Roger's fiancee Naomi Melsham, and sold to a foreign secret service agent. Naomi's mother is the direct cause of this treachery and is working in conjunction with the aforesaid secret service agent for reasons best known to herself. Suspicion is eventually centred upon Sir Roger's wife. The Marquis Chi Lung who secretly has Sir Roger's happiness at heart swears falsely to selling the secrets of the important document in question, thus diverting the suspicion resting upon Sir Roger's wife to himself. This is very cleverly and dramatically acted. Thus after many years does the Marquis Chi Lung repay a debt of gratitude to Sir Roger's dead father, which is the bases of the play. Percy Haverstock as the Marquis Chi Lung made a very impressive character. Although I hardly think he faithfully portrayed our Chinese friends in their manner of speech. Ian McLean as Sir Roger de la Haye acted with plenty of feeling. Muriel Johnston as Lady de la Haye was indeed excellent. Beryl Barraclough as Naomi Melsham, Sir Roger's fiancee Violet Blyth Pratt as Victoria Cresswell and Carl Lawson as Paul Marketel were supported by a very capable cast.

THE EMPIRE.

"HULLO BOMBAY!"

A private exhibition of the above film was given yesterday morning by the Leonard Scevens Film Productions at the Empire Theatre.

If this is the type of film to be presented to us, we are afraid box office receipts will be on the decline.

So ask us to imagine "Hyde Park" with a distinctive Indian setting is really too bad. It is useless to talk about the "plot" of 'Hullo Bombay!" and we can only conclude by saying, had the producer cut out the "story" and called the film "Views of Bombay", it would have given a far better impression.

A CORRECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the last paragraph of you Assembly article, in the issue of 10th instant, your Simla correspondent has made a mistake which I am sure you will allow me to correct, as other Editors have done.

I did not claim the balance of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for Europeans, but for sufferer, in the great war whose cases are nor yet relieved, and racial distinctions entered neither into my speech nor mind.

I mentioned the Ex-Services Association and its appeals (Sir Jehangir Kothari has just given the Western Command Branch Rs. 10,000) as proof that the needs and suffering *arising out of the Great War* had not yet been fully relieved.

Many of the members who supported me did so because of such need and suffering in their Districts as yet unrelieved.

The Punjab, Bombay (Queen Mary's Hostels for Disabord Indian soldiers) and Poona (Mahrattas) have been specifically mentioned to me in this connection.

I promptly appealed through the press to all such Committees to premulate their demands upon the Fund, and I much regret if the copy of that letter (dated 5th Sept.) directed to you failed to come to hand.

Till all such cases have been relieved as far as money can do it, I hold there is no legitimate balance. One other good point arises out of my action. I seem to have caused the "Chronicle" for once to take Government's side!—Yours, etc.,

E. L. PRICE, M.L.A.

Simla, 13th Sept., 1921.

DELHI ISLAMIA NATIONAL COLLEGE

The Principal, Islamia National College, Delhi, informs that admission to the 1st and 2nd year classes, both in the arts and comercial faculties of the college will remain open till the 22 nd of September after which no applications for admission will be considered. Students desiring admission should, therefore lose no time in applying for admission to the Principal.

ELPHINSTON COLLEGE HOSTEL CASE.

EVIDENCE OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the case again came for hearing in which Messrs. H. M. Shekedar and J. B. Shukhadia, two students of the Elphinstone College, residing in College Hostel, on Wodehouse Road, took out summons against (1) R. G. Jardine, (2) W. H. Wild, (3) F. C. Kellaway, (4) I. Henshil Wood and (5) D. Lea on charges of trespass, insult, assault, wrongful confinement and criminal intimidation.

RAMOSHI'S STATEMENT.

At the outset Ali Mohmed Rojan was examined by Mr. Nariman who said he was a Ramoshi at the Hostel for the last 12 years. He knew the complainants. They are for the last one year in the Hostel. He knew also the accused. At 9-30 p.m. the Hostel gates are locked. After that no one could come without the Superintendent's order. He had a register in which the names and numbers of late comer students were recorded. Witness pointed out accused 2, 3 and 4 as those who scaled the wall. At first four accused jumped when the gate was locked. He told them not to scale the wall but they did not listen to me. One of the accused gave him (witness) a blow on the chest. He (witness) then went to the Superintendent. He did not know what happened upstairs. Accused No. 5 immediately followed the others. He did not know how he got in. When witness went to the Superintendent the gate was closed. After he (witness) returned from the Superintendent accused No. 5 was in the compound. Mr. Neku was going out when he was prevented from doing so by one of the accused. Messrs. Chiniwala and Neku were there who prevented the accused going away till the Principal came.

MR. MOTA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kekhushru Nusserwanji Mota then said he was a student in the Old Wing No. 18. He knew, the complainants as well as accused. Before the incident the relations with the accused were friendly. On the 13th of July last at about 10 p.m. he (witness) was about to sleep, when he heard some noise outside. On coming out he saw accused No. 2, 3 and 4 in the lobby. Accused No. 2 was standing against the door of Mr. Shekedar's room. As soon as he came out, accused No. 3 caught his (witness') throat and pressed it severely which nearly suffocated him. He (accused No. 3) pushed him in his room and the door was closed by accused No. 2. When he opened the door, he found the accused standing there. He saw Shekedar and Limji standing out. Again accused No. 3 pushed witness in his room. Mr. Limji protested but he too was shut in the room. Mr. Chiniwala then came and he told accused to go to the Superintendent. Accused No. 3 said "D——d be your Superintendent. I know you all b——s". Witness then jumped out of the rails and called out for police. On his return he saw a big crowd outside. He did not know what happened inside. He saw the Principal, and the Police Officer when he returned.

Mr. Dhondo Bhiday Athalye, in examination of Mr. Nariman, said he was the Superintendent of the Hostel. The Hostel gate is always closed after 9-30 p.m. and no stranger is allowed after 9-30 p.m. without his (witness') parmission. He knew the accused. He did not know where the accused lived. Till the 13th July last he received no complaint regarding the accused. "Rahim mansion" is facing the Hostel. It was part of his duty to receive complaints. On the night at 10-45 p.m. of the 13th July the Ramoshi came and complained that the accused had scaled the compound gate and got in the compound. On coming to the compound he saw several students', the complainants and the accused. He asked one of the accused why they had entered without his permission. He said the students had given them trouble. I asked their names but they declined. Accused No. 3 then said "Bloody Superintendent, bloody school." Witness than sent for the Police and the Principal. He also heard accused No. 3 say 'but it was empty." After the Police Officer came, he told all to go to a corner, but we all went upstairs. The Principal came after 15 minutes of the arrival of the Police Officer. All along the accused were mixed up with the students. There was a good deal of confusion— and students were excited. The students complained to the Principal that accused No. 5 had aimed a revolver at Mr. Shukhadia. The Police Officer made a search of all the accused, but the complaint of revolver was against accused No. 5. Nothing was found. The Principal took down short notes and also took the accused's name. The Principal asked as to why they had come, they replied the students had troubled them.

MR. EDULJI LIMJI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Edulji Cursetji Limji then giving evidence, said he knew the complainants as well as the accused. The accused lived in "Rahim Mansion", opposite the Hostel. The accused used to disturb the students by loud music till early hours in the morning. They also used to go about naked in their rooms. The students used to shout to stop loud singing but they did not listen. Some of the people from the first floor of "Rahim Building" used to reply to students' shouts by loud shouts of *"Chup Rahe."*

On the 13th of July last, after 10-30 p.m. three shots of air gun were fired. One hit the door, another hit a bucket, and the third broke a pane. Then accused No. 2, 3 and 4 then came and said "What the hell you are making noise for." Accused No. 3 pushed Mr. Shekedar in a room. Mr. Mota protested, so accused No. 3 pushed him in his room. On witness' protesting, accused No. 3 pushed him too. He said "D——d your bloody Superintendent". I know you are bloody bastards. Are you the only b——s living here?" He also said "Get out you bloody bastard". He also threatened to poke his stick in witness' throat. After the Police Officer came Mr. Shukhadia and some of the students requested him to search accused No. 5 for a revolver but he took no heed of it. In the presence of the Superintendent, Police Officer and students accused No. 5 said that "it was empty", (meaning revolver). When the Principal came the Police Officer too denied all knowledge of the revolver. Accused's names quite secured through the Principal.

MR. J. S. CHINIWALA'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala then corroborated the previous witnesses and said the accused many times used to go about naked in their rooms and sing loudly till early hours in the morning. Even that morning (yesterday) witness saw one man naked in his room. He saw accused No 2, 3 and 4 scaling the gate. Accused No. 1 had a big *lathi* in his hand. Witness saw accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 with Limji and Mota. Mota was protesting. Witness told accused to go to the Superintendent. Thereupon accused No. 3 said "D——D your bloody Superintendent, I know you bloody blackguards." Witness told accused "You are only three, while we are 109, if we want, we can settle account." The accused were trying to scale out but they were prevented doing so. When the Superintendent came seeing him accused No. 3 said, "Damn you bloody fellow". Witness then asked accused's name to which accused No. 3 gave the name of "Rose". Witness saw accused No. 5 in the compound. He heard Mr. Shukhadia telling the Police Officer to take out the revolver from accused No. 5.

After the Principal came the students, who were injured, showed their marks to him and complained about the revolver with accused No. 5.

The Magistrate asked the witness that if the Police Officer did not heed the students to search accused No. 5 in regard to the revolver, why did the witness not keep his eye on him. The witness replied that he was anxious for Principal's arrival. Accused No. 5 however had gone to the railing, near the road side.

MR. F. S. DARABSHAW'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Framroz Shapurji Darabshaw then giving evidence, said accused No. 5 had a revolver in his hand which he put on Mr. Shukhadia's head and said "Hold up, see how you go, or I will blow off your head." The Police Officer was asked by one of the students to search accused No. 5 but he did not. Witness did not keep his eye upon accused No. 5.

Complainant No. 2 Shukhadia was asked by the Magistrate to go out and the witness was asked description of the revolver which the accused No. 5 had in his hand.

Complainant No. 2 Shukhadia was then called and asked to describe the revolver which he saw.

After some more evidence was led, the case was adjourned till today.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 29/15.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 29/7.
Bars silver ready, Rs. 93/14.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 93/13.
Bars Silver 2nd Settlement, Rs. 93/13.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/5-1/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5-3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5-9/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5-1/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5-3/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady to firm.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 365.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 395.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 385.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 182.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 175.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 138.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 165.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 385.
London gold ready per oz., sh. 111-6.
London silver ready per oz, 39-3/8d.
London Silver forward per oz, 39d.
Tone of Silver—Quiet.
American cross rate, Dollars 3,69¾.
Paris cross rate, Frcs 33.10.
Italian cross rate, 87.40.
Swiss cross rate, 21.50.
German cross rate, Mrks 405.
Belgium cross rate, Frcs 53.50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
3½ per cent Paper, 59-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

FINANCE.

The Imperial Bank of India's balance is down by Rs. 220 lakhs and the Bank rate remains unchanged.

A very limited business was done in all the markets this week on account of the holidays and the undertone of Exchange continues to be firm, the closing rates being 1/5-1/8 sellers and buyers at 1/5-3/16. There were more bills showing both in Calcutta and Bombay.

Gold has been a firm market for near delivery while forward rate continues to sag and the highest and the lowest rates of the week are Rs. 30/5 and Rs. 29/8 respectively for September settlement. The stock is estimated at about 1,50,000 tolas and the net off-take, after deducting arrivals, is about 8 to 10 thousand tolas a day.

Silver has been a firm market during the early part of the week, but eased off towards the close on Bulls unloading, and a small demand for imported bars silver as the stock of country bars is somewhat large; the country bars are available at about 2 per cent. cheaper than the imported ones. The stock is estimated at about 2,800 bars and the daily offtake is about 40 bars.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed throughout the week and will reopen on Monday.

HELP THE PICKETS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The volunteers (pickets) who are doing duty at Gun Bow Street, Fort, is worth noting. Against some rowdy element and especially some two or three notorious Parsis, they are doing their most noble work to mandkind in the most exemplary and kindly ways. It is the desire of almost all Parsis that every sensible Parsis passing from that locality should and must help these gentlemen pickets in their unselfish and patrolic work and see that these gentlemen are not molested by any badmash.—Yours, etc

PARSI.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. Plassy leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: Second Meeting, First Day, Western India Derby Stakes.
Salle Francaise: Lecture on Victor Hugo's "Notre-Dame de Paris", 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 18.

P. and O. mail steamer Kashgar, with the English mails of the 1st expected at 6 a.m.
The mail steamer Kashgar, with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	18	30
Madras Mail	3	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	16
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station Daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	20	45
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	12

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGES.

VAZIFDAR—WADIA—At Poona on 5th September, 1921, Major Sohrab Shapoorji Vazifdar, I.M.S., to Mary Hormusji Wadia.

R1351

Under the Civil Marriage Act III of 1872 the marriage ceremony of Mr. B. L. Sawant with Miss Jijabai A. Sawant was solemnized on the 14th instant (Wednesday).

R1359

PICKETING STOPPED TO-DAY

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes as follows:—Picketing of liquor shops is stopped to-day in the city under orders of the Vigilance Committee.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S LECTURE AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Shri Sharda Samaj, Dadar, Shrimati Sarojini Devi Naidu will deliver a public lecture to-day at 3 p.m. All ladies are requested to attend the meeting.

ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

A general meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday the 18th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Municipal School, Kelewadi, Girgaon, under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B. All members are requested to be present.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality on the 15th of September was 138, compared with 119 of the corresponding day of last year. There were two attacks and two deaths from plague and five deaths from influenza.

THE CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Social Service League, Prof. H. L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., will deliver a public lecture on "The consumers' movement" on Saturday the 17th September at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A., has kindly consented to preside.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union an ordinary meeting will be held at the Nrisinh Hall, Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, 18th September, when Prof. Gulzari Lal Nanda, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Economics, National College (Bombay), will deliver a lecture on "The Progress of India under the British Rule."

"BOYCOTT PROCESSION AT MANDVI."

The Mandvi Congress Committee have organised a big "Boycott" procession to take place to-morrow (Sunday) the 18th instant, which will start from the Congress Office at 8 a.m. (S. T.) All the Volunteers Corps of Mandvi are requested to be present in the Office at 7 a.m. (S. T.) The procession will pass through all the principal streets of Mandvi Ward and collect foreign clothes either for burning or for sending to Smyrna.

LADIE'S MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a special public meeting for ladies will be held on Sunday the 18th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in "Shri Catchhi Dasha Chavl, Jain Mahajan Wadi" at Khadak, Mandvi, when Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Shrimati Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta and Mrs. Thakkar will speak on "Swadeshi." All ladies are cordially invited. All volunteers of the Mandvi Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the abovementioned place at 1 p.m.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN.—We are glad to hear that your gift of 130 bags of rice (worth Rs. 1,500) to Khulna has arrived safely. We are writing to Sir P. C. Ray for the receipt.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, September 17, 1921.

PATIENCE!

"Those who, when misfortune befalls them, say: 'We are Allah's and unto Him we are returning. These are they on whom are blessings from Allah and mercy. These are the rightly guided.'" —THE CORAN.

The arrest of Maulana Shaukat Ali, though long expected by his friends and followers, caused a painful shock to all who knew him when it came at last, following immediately on the announcement that the Government of Bombay had decided on the prosecution of the Ali Brothers. We personally had preserved some hope until the very last tha wiser counsels would prevail amon the English rulers, not that we contend for a moment that Government cannot be justified, from a narrow disciplinary point of view, in deciding on the prosecution. The sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the Brothers are to be charged run as follows:

131. Whoever abets the commiting of mutiny by an officer, soldier or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen, or attempts, to seduce any such officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or his duty, shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

505. Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report (a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of Her Majesty or in the Royal Indian Marine, or in the Imperial Service Troops, to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such: or (b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to an offence against the State or against the public tranquility: or

(c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community; shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

Exception. It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it without any such intent as aforesaid.

(S. 120B) (1) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, shall, where no express provision is made in this code for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence.

(2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable as aforesaid shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine or with both.

(S. 124A.) Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

(S. 153A.) Whoever by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

It is possible that the Brothers in their outspoken sincerity may have given a handle against them to the Government under the one or more of the sections above quoted which are pretty comprehensive. But what, it seems to us, the Government have failed to realise is that they are not in this matter merely up against "Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and others," but that they must consider the effect of their action in this matter on the minds of all the Muslims. It is not therefore a merely disciplinary affair; it is or ought to be a matter of nigh policy since the action of the Government will be taken as the policy of England towards Islam.

Ever since we came to India we have been trying to point out to our compatriots the folly of repressing Muslim agitation while the cause of agitation still remains unremedied; we have been trying to make them see that it would be much better for India and the Empire, and the fair name of England in the world, if the Government of India were to head the Indian nation in its struggle to get justice from the Government of England than if it acted as a foreign agent of repression. We have been astonished at the ignorance displayed at times by our compatriots of the National and especially the *Muslim* national movement, its aims and objects, as also of the character and purpose of its leaders; and we have been forced to the conclusion that the authorities are apt to form their judgment not on first hand knowledge but prejudiced reports. We have even been assured by Englishmen who claimed superior knowledge that Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali were bad men! We who know and love them both as our own brothers know that more single-hearted, upright men have seldom walked this earth. If circumspection is to be considered as the better part of virtue then indeed they may be blamed though hardly on moral grounds; for they have lacked the caution of conspirators. But that kind of discretion has been seldom given to the saints; it is more often found among the sinners of this world.

It is not for Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali that we grieve to-day; it is for what we believe to be a grave error on the part of Government, an error which we fear may make the reconciliation between the British Empire and Asia, which we have hoped and worked for, impossible. These honest men have put their necks within the halter of the law, but not as criminals nor as conspirators. They are as open as the day; and they have acted in accordance with the dictates of their conscience, fully believing that so acting they obey a higher law than that of men. And millions believe with them. Government may say that it has given them already too much rope, and that is quite true from the point of view of Government, regarding itself merely as the agent of Lloyd George's Government. From the point of view of Government as representing India in the Empire—if such a point of view existed as it ought to do, anywhere except in our imagination—it is an altogether a different matter. The greatest problem of the Empire at this moment, and one of particular moment to the Government of India, is the finding of a way to reconciliation with Islam. This, we must declare with emphasis, is not the way. This is the way to make martyrs to inflame the zeal and stiffen the resolve of Indian patriots and to strengthen the impression prevalent throughout all Asia and North Africa that Englishmen are hostile to Islam. The last injunction of Maulana Shaukat Ali was for strict non-violence. We hope that it will be observed throughout the length and breadth of India as a proof of strength of purpose and of discipline, and the best message of encouragement that could be sent to the arrested leaders, who were always proud to be the henchmen of Mahatma Gandhi. They, wish us Muslims to follow that Great Saint, in their own faith and patience in accordance with the words of the Coran and the example of the Holy Prophet. Then Allah's help will surely come to them.

"Or do you think that you will enter Paradise while that which came on those who passed away before you, has not come upon you? Affliction and adversity befell them; they were shaken as by earthquake, till the Apostle and those who believed with him said 'When comes Allah's help?' Now, surely, Allah's help is very nigh."

Notes of the Day.

Racial Distinction.

The readiness with which the European members of the Legislative Assembly accepted the spirit of Mr. Samarth's resolution urging the necessity of the removal of the racial distinction between European British subjects and Indians in the eyes of the Criminal Laws of this country, is taken as indicative of the changes brought about in the angle of vision of our European fellow-subjects since the days of the Ilbert Bill. That it should have taken nearly forty years to effect a change, which every sane man would concede to be only just and reasonable, shows the deplorable conservatism of the "vision" of the community in question. However, to all intents and purposes, the community seems prepared now to bow to the inevitable. The principle involved is of the simplest kind and can be summed up in the words of the Golden Maxim, "Do as you would be done by." The European community is not asked to surrender any rights which it prizes, though unscrupulous agitators in the past tried to make out the rights won by Britons under Magna Charta were in danger. What the Europeans are asked to do is merely to concede to Indians, in their own country, a treatment which does not fall short of what Europeans expect to receive while in this country. This bare justice has been denied to Indians ever since the advent of British rule. However, the inexorable Time Spirit has brought about the desired change in the angle of vision of the ruling caste and one may congratulate the community on the event.

"Gandhi's Great Mistake."

Thus a Calcutta Brahmo journal writes:—"Gandhi's great mistake has been to tag the Indian national movement to the Khilafat agitation. Whatever sympathy we may have for the Turks, we can do nothing for the Turkish cause which will jeopardise the growth and development of our national life. The Mahatma in his hot haste for a united front has made the most egregious blunder. Mussalman feeling has been roused in the name of Khilafat, not in the name of Swaraj, which to Moslem masses can only mean "Moslem raj". Poor deluded Gandhi! How little does he realise, as some of his wiser and more patriotic countrymen seem to do, that there can be growth and development of "our national life" without taking into account Mussalman feeling! How egregious on his part to believe that a deadly injury to one limb of the national body is an injury to the entire constitution! It is to be devoutly hoped that Gandhi will be able to realise soon that if any calamity, similar to that confronting the Mussalmans, overwhelms the Parsees, or the Sikhs or the Jains, it need not concern the Brahmos or the Hindus at all.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

At the next meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, Mr. A. L. Covernton will move that Prof. K. T. Shah,—the talented author of the "Sixty years of Indian Finance" be appointed Professor of Economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology. We congratulate the University on having at last discovered the right person to fill this eminent position. We congratulate the Syndicate on having at last shown themselves above petty considerations of personal influence, or still more objectionable race prejudices in making choice of a man, who, by his position, is likely to affect the economic thought of a whole generation, on this side of the country at least. Mr. Shah's degrees tell their own tale as far as purely academic qualifications are concerned. His career in two of the local colleges, as well as in the University of Mysore, testify to his practical qualifications. In the last-mentioned place his spirited stand against the high-handedness of the local bureaucrats, in their attempt to ignore the claims of the Department placed in his charge, earned for Mr. Shah a name for fearless independence which we believe he will continue to deserve in any situation where he may be placed. His intimate knowledge of Indian economic conditions is displayed in more than one publication, exhibiting not merely the acumen and research of a keen scientific student, but what is much rarer, the independence of a real thinker. To go no further than his latest work, Mr. Shah has outlined, in "Sixty years of Indian Finance", a scheme of Indian industrial development, which, if adopted, would radically alter the existing regime of capitalism, at the same time that it would abolish all apprehensions of failure and guarantee a real improvement within a measurable time. But what makes us specially commend this proposition of Mr. Covernton to the Senate of the Bombay University, is that, as befits a Teacher, Mr. Shah abandons an apparently more profitable place for one which, on strictly financial considerations would scarcely tempt him. We sincerely hope no considerations will be allowed to stand in the way of the acceptance by the Senate of the proposal and its approval by the Government.

Gandhiphobia.

A local contemporary made the report of the Gandhi-Tagore interview, circulated by an anonymous relative of the poet, a peg to hang one of its characteristic tirades against its *bete noire*, Mr. Gandhi. We make a present to our contemporary of the following letter from Dr. Tagore published in the "Englishman" of Monday last:—

"To the Editor of the "Englishman".

Sir,—I find that some remarks have been made in your issue of September 7th by your reporter, concerning the origin and outcome of a private conversation, which I had at my house in Calcutta with Mahatma Gandhi, who came to me as an honoured and most welcome visitor on the morning of September 6th. Will you allow me to state that this report was entirely untrustworthy in its character and should not have been published, as its intention was evidently mischievous.—Yours, etc.,

RABINDRANATH TAGORE."

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

To many readers of newspapers, the name of Dr. Nansen, the great Arctic Explorer is not altogether unknown. Reuter cabled the other day that Dr. Nansen had issued an appeal to the British people in connection with the relief of the famine-stricken in Russia. Dr. Nansen is a member of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, and though he was already a world-figure in a sense, there is no doubt that the League has made him, as it has done in the case of other people—perhaps, more obscure than he—a world figure in the larger affairs of mankind. In him, it has been said that the friends of the League find not merely whole-hearted support but personal embodiment. 'Generous minded, direct alike in speech and in purpose, conspicuously just and at all times palpably sincere, always a believer rather in doing things than in talking about them, Dr. Nansen represents as a man what every nation loyal to the League should be as a nation. As organiser of the enterprise which has resulted in the repatriation of more than 350,000 war prisoners, scattered from the Rhine to the Pacific, he has done a great work for the League. He did work only less valuable as representative of Norway to the first Assembly." The presence of such members as Dr. Nansen and M. Hymans is the only redeeming feature in what is otherwise "a congregarious gluttony" of European capitalism and Imperialism. If the League has failed to inspire the confidence of the world, it is, we think, not for a lack of generous impulses but owing to the [illegible] world diplomacy which still holds too large in the councils of European nations.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AND GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So at last Maulana Shaukat Ali is arrested in Bombay, and is sent to Karachi per S.S. "Lhassa" to meet his trial there. He has been accused along with his Brother Mahomed Ali of tampering with the Indian Army. What have the Ali Brothers done?

(1) Have they approached the Indian Army personally? No.

(2) Have they sent emissaries to the Indian Army? No.

(3) Have they preached sedition to the Indian Army? No.

(4) Have they spread seditious literature in the Indian Army? No.

(5) Have they done anything with the Indian Army behind the veil? No.

(6) Is not the Resolution proposed at the Conference a paraphrase of what is enjoined in the Koran: that no Muslim shall kill his own coreligionist, and he that does it, goes to hell?

(7) Have the Ali Brothers preached violence? No.

(8) Have they aided, or abetted, or encouraged violence? No.

(9) Are they really Firebrands? Those, who think so, err without end? From his limited experience, the writer ventures to state, that the Alli Brothers have been the mouthpiece of millions of Moslems of India. Those, who have heard Moslem Divines in various parts of the country, know fully well that the Ali Brothers were giving expressions to the views and sentiments conveyed from hundreds of Moslem pulpits in India.

Let the Government and the British people understand the situation calmly and dispassionately.

(1) When the war broke out in 1914, the Moslem Divines stood by the side of the British Government.

(2) Indian troops, including Moslem, went to France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Egypt, Africa, Mesopotamia and Persia.

(3) In all these theatres of War, Hindu and Moslem troops fought faithfully and valiantly.

(4) Moslems were assured by Lord Hardinge in 1915, that their Holy Places were secure from foreign aggression or possession.

(5) Again, in January 1918, Moslems were further promised by the Premier of Great Britain, that Trace, Constantinople and Asia Minor would remain in the hands of the Turks.

(6) This pledge of the Premier greatly encouraged recruiting amongst Moslems, and Aleppo fell with the help of Hindu and Moslem forces; and it was the fall of Aleppo, that led Turkey to make peace; and it was Turkey's withdrawal, that led to the collapse of Bulgaria, of Austria and eventually of Germany.

(7) How should Moslems feel to-day, when they find, Constantinople in the hands of the Allies! Thrace in the paws of Greece! and Anatolia invaded, looted and pillaged by the greedy Greeks! And Britain and her Allies observing "strict Neutrality!" I ask Government, I ask the true Christian, I ask the British people, to place their hands on their conscience and to say, how would they behave, if all pious pledges are broken, all holy places are given away, and Turkish lands are left in unholy hostile hands of the greedy, unscrupulous Greeks? What would they do, please say?

The arrest of the Ali Brothers, or of any of their colleagues or lieutenants, will not help the situation one jot; on the other hand it will aggravate Moslem feeling. The right course—the statesmanlike course—the only course—is to do justice to Turkey, to fulfill the Premier's pledges to Islam, and that alone will appease Islam and India.

Meanwhile, all Indians will observe perfect peace and order. The responsibility of those that are free is doubled and trebbled. And all attempts will be concentrated on non-violent Non-Co-operation. Our cause is righteous—our weapon is non-violence and our sole effort should be to establish a Universal Brotherhood, without which no lasting peace can be assured to this World. May Heaven help Gandhiji to that end!

Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

RACIAL INEQUALITY.

MOTION PASSED AS AMENDED.

INDIAN MEMBER'S GREAT FIGHT

From our own Correspondent.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The non-official members of the Legislative Assembly for once deserved thanks of the country for putting up a really strong fight against all traces of racial inequality that exist between Europeans and Indians in the matter of trial and punishment for offences. The whole of this afternoon was devoted to this question. The visitors gallery was overcrowded among them being Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir P. Rajagopal Chair and Sir Shamsul Huda, the Presidents of the Bombay, Madras and Bengal Legislative Councils respectively. The Council of State, a body whose President claims to it even more dignity than to the Imperial Conference, as was witnessed this morning when he tendered a rather belated congratulation to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri on his recent distinction, closed its business very soon in order to enable the members to hear the lively debate on racial distinction that was initiated by Mr. Samarth. Mr. Muddimman himself was present in the gallery alone with nearly eight members of His Exalted House. The atmosphere was calm and silent, though surcharged with a certain amount of subdued heat necessitated by the discussion on galling distinctions existing not only between Indian and European members of the Civil Service in criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects, but also in the mode of trial, the sentence to be passed and the right of appeal between European British subjects on the one side and Indians on the other.

RACIAL INEQUALITY.

Mr. Samarth's opening speech was more a historical survey of the laws involving racial inequality than a vindication of necessity for its abolition. But he made a really good point when he pointed out the anomaly that an Additional Sessions Judge, if he happened to be an Indian, could not try a European, although he could hear his appeal against an order of the subordinate Court. Mr. Rhodes, the successor of Sir Frank Carter, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was so much obsessed with threatened doom of privileges of his community that he begged for special favour, but his manuscript oration fell flat as it was bound to before a non-official House that was determined to remove root and branch all distinctions savouring of race and colour. Munshi Iswar Saran, of the Allahabad Bar, cornered Mr. Rhodes by remarking that if Indians should not try cases of Europeans because they were complicated, then similarly let not Europeans try cases of Indians whose customs and mode of living they could not understand. This argument put the official benches in tight grips and up rose Sir William Vincent with an amendment for a committee of officials and non-officials to consider what amendments should be made in the Criminal Procedure Code.

HOME MEMBERS' CONFESSION.

The Home Member was not in his best form to-day, perhaps, the nature of subject under discussion and temper and mood of the house were responsible for the drooped spirit with which he had to address the House. So was himself a Sessions Judge in Bengal and it was therefore refreshing to hear from his lips a confession that he had known of cases in which justice had not been done. Mr. Shanani was opposed to appointment of a Committee so long as the principle of equality was not accepted by Government and to this view Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer gave support by asking with what face could India claim abolution of racial distinctions in Colonies so long as they perfect rated such distinctions in this country itself. Mr. Price, with an emotional wave of indignation, urged the question to be a judicial and not political verdict, because the Europeans were in a minority. This emotional utterance was followed by another from Mr. Rangachari, who in his long drawn out voice, remarked, amidst laughter and applause, that if personal laws were to be brought in, as Mr. Rhodes had suggested, he (Mr. Rangachari) being a Brahman, must be immune from death.

UNJUST ESCAPE OF PUNISNMENT.

To-day is a red letter day in the history of British rule in India, and where Lord Curzon failed owing to peculiar difficulties I hope Lord Reading will succeed. What Indians want is not that Europeans should be unjustly punished, but that they should not unjustly escape punishment. In these ringing sentences Mr. Rangachari appealed to Government to declare their policy and thereby combat the Non-Cooperation movement, which in his view, exploited these racial distinctions to suit its own ends.

Sir William then accepted the principle but pointed out the difficulties of practical application of the principle. Mr. Shamrth agreed to the appointment of a committee but Mr. Rangachari's amendment that the committee should report before the next session was withdrawn because a rather, elated House began to cry "No, No."

The discussion was on the whole fruitful, much of the future success depend on the constitution of the committee and the way in which they will proceed with their task. Our experience of committees has been very bitter and sad, and unless, therefore, Mr. Samarth and those who expressed their righteous indignation to-day, pick up the best of the lot, it would be impossible to expect encouraging results.

FINANCES OF THE YEAR.

At the meeting of the Council of State nothing of interest transpired, but at question time Mr. Cook, replying to Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, regarding finances of this year, made a remarkable statement. He said that this year's revenue from customs would fall short, probably by several crores of the Budget figure of 38½ crores. This deterioration was likely to occur in all important trade heads except sugar and machinery imports of which if maintained on the present scale, would be in excess of those anticipated. The other important head way the railways' gross traffic receipts, under which had not fallen so much as might have been expected when one considered slump in the trade. It was certain, however, that working expenses of railway would show considerable excess, much of which would be due to large purchases of foreign coal. On the expenditure side the interest charges would be large loan receipts. There would also be an excess of military expenditure due to the necessity for continuing occupation of Southern Waziristan and the war budget provision having been made for occupation Northern Waziristan only. The surplus of seventy-one lakhs, entered in the budget, would, therefore, not be realised.

RECENT FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

"A DECIDED DISASTER FOR GREEKS"

TURKISH TRANSPORT DISADVANTAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

The "Daily Express" Correspondent in Constantinople in a despatch sent by mail in order to avoid Greek censorship of cables, declares that the result of recent fighting in Asia Minor is a decided disaster for the Greeks, but weakness of the Turkish transport has prevented the latter from taking advantage of the situation.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

ELECTION OF JUDGES

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

Geneva.—In elections for the international Court of Justice, the States voted alphabetically. Mr. Barboza (Brazil) headed the first Ballot with 38 votes, followed by Mr. Weiss (France) with 30. In a noticeable result of elections is the success of South American Candidates, which is attributed to the clannish feeling amongst the Spanish Nationalities and preliminary clover wire pulling.

OLDSAM CARDROUMMERS UNION.

DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OF WAGES WITHDRAWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

The Oldham Cardrommers Union as withdrawn its demand for payment of wages to the operatives, who are temporarily workless owing to reinstallation of machinery and the danger of stoppage of work is thus averted.

FINAL FORECAST OF JUTE CROP.

BIG DEFICIT IN AREA AND PRODUCT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The final forecast of jute crop of seven districts in Bihar and Orissa and twenty-four districts it. Bengal are out. The estimated area in Behar districts is 1,08,368 acres showing a deficit of 70,382 acres compared with last year's area. The estimated total yield in bales of 400 pounds is 2,25,417 as against 3,34,485 bales showing a deficit of 1,09,068 bales. In Bengal districts the estimated area is 13,13,679 acres as against 21,57,348 of last year showing a deficit of 8,43,669 acres and the estimated yield this year is 35,77,100 bales against 46,86,898 bales or a decrease of 11,09,738 bales.

MR. A. B. GODREJ'S ANOTHER GIFT

FOR HANDLOOM WEAVING IN BOMBAY

Mr. A. B. Godrej has given a plot of land rent free in Byculla, for the use of the Bombay Hand-loom Weaver's Union and it is proposed to erect a shed there for the manufacture of cloth by Handlooms and yarn by Charkhas. The necessary permission has been obtained to erect a shed.

It is also the object of the Union to help the poor men and women by training them to earn their daily bread by Hand spinning and Hand-Weaving.

THE BRAVE ALI BROTHERS.

INDIA'S SACRED DUTY.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE.

The whole of India has been plunged into mourning over the arrests of the Brave Ali Brothers whose fearless and selfless services to the cause of Islam and India are beyond all praise.

I entreat the people of Bombay to meet this grave hour of our national crisis in a spirit of unbroken calm courage and fortitude and to offer them the Tribute of our Love and Sorrow not by instituting futile *Hartals* and processions but by faithfully maintaining inviolate the integrity of the great Ideal of Non-Violence and Peace, even under the severest provocation, in accordance with the Congress Mandate, the injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi and the express desire and command of the Ali Brothers themselves.

It is our sacred duty and privilege to shoulder the task they have left unfulfilled and to consecrate all our thoughts, energies and endeavours to the establishing of SWARAJ and the righting of the KHILAFAT and the PUNJAB WRONGS, with invincible faith and determination.

(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU,
President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee,
and
THE SWARAJYA SABHA.

MOULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

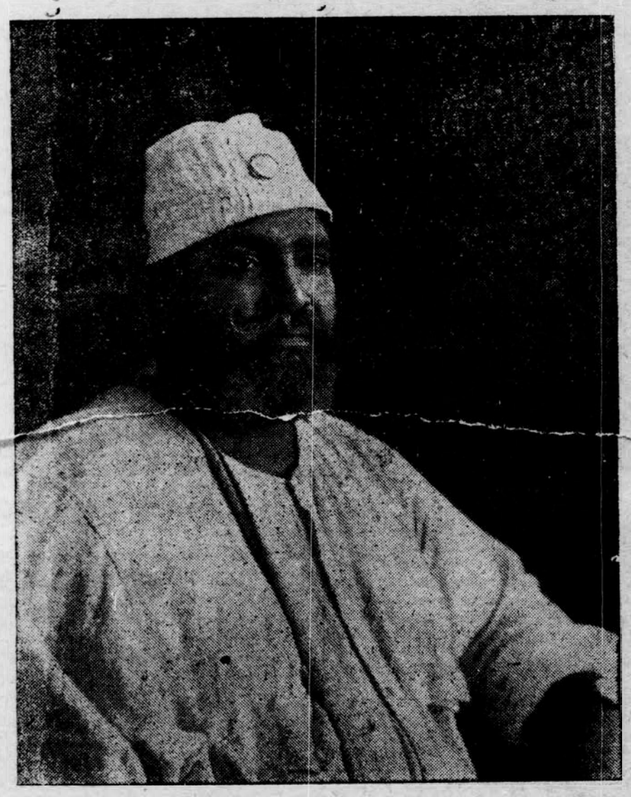

Photo by T. Gomes and Co.

Latest photograph of Moulana Shaukat Ali who was arrested on Friday morning at the Central Khilafat Office. He is reported to have been taken to the S. I. S. N. boat Lhasa, en route to Karachi, which left the Bombay Port at 1 p.m. yesterday.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE MAULANA'S ARREST.

NO HARTAL OBSERVED.

DETAILS OF MAULANA ARREST.

As we reported yesterday, Maulana Shaukat Ali was arrested on Friday morning at the Central Khilafat Office, Chinch Bunder. In order that disturbance may not take place a posse of armed police was kept in readiness at the Police Quarters off Sandhurst Road, but the whole city was quiet owing to the parting message of the Maulana which he had delivered a day before his arrest to maintain quiet and observe no *hartal*. The Khilafat volunteers were seen busy throughout the day exhorting the people and particularly the Mahomedans not to get excited and to remain cool and collected.

HOW HE WAS ARRESTED.

In the early hours of Friday morning Mr. Kelly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Political Branch, accompanied by Khan Bahadur Cowasji Petigara, Superintendent, C. I. D., went to the Central Khilafat Office and showed the Maulana the warrant of arrest. He submitted quietly. He was given a little time for preparation and then along with Mr. Smith, Inspector of Police, he was motored to the pier to be taken to Karachi by the s. s. Lhasa which left the Bombay harbour at 1 p.m. yesterday.

NO DISTURB[illegible]N TO[illegible]

The news of Maulana Shaukat Ali's arrest spread like wild fire in the city, but all throughout the day quiet was preserved. There was a rumour yesterday evening that a disturbance had occurred at Bhendy Bazar, but it was only a canard to throw mud at the Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement.

The Islam Volunteer Corps as well as the Khilafat Volunteers did [illegible] service in maintaining peace and order

ATTEMPT TO KEEP PEOPLE QUIET

Mr. Omar Sobani and Mrs. S. Naidu had strenuous work the whole day and till late at night in keeping the populace particularly the Mohamedan element quiet. They have contributed a great deal in maintaining law and order especially when the atmosphere of the city was surcharged with excitement.

MARATHI NATIONAL SCHOOL.

As an expression of their love and regard for Maulana Shaukat Ali the students and the teachers of the Marathi National High School, went in a procession yesterday afternoon to the Central Khilafat Committee's Office, and contributed fifty rupees to the Khilafat Fund. They have also set afoot an intensive Swadeshi-Boycott propaganda.

Mrs. Atiya Begum is to visit this and other national educational institutions to-day and address them on "Our duty to Shaukat Ali."

FEELING AGAINST ALI BROTHERS INCARCERATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bangalore Sept. 14

On the Ashura-e-Moharrum day at Bangalore in a meeting important resolutions were unanimously passed. There was an exhibition of foreign cloth collections for Smyrna Relief. Bangalore Khilafat collections amount to one lakh of rupees the Mussalmans of Bangalore assembled in Jumma Musjid on the 13th instant in memory of the greatest tragedy in the history of Islam, namely, the martyrdom of Aboussain and expressed their sense of indignation at news going round the press of the impending incarceration of the greatest Muslin leaders of the day Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Muhamad Ali It was their firm conviction that the imprisonment of the Ali Brothers could not reduce in any way the intensity of religious feelings amongst the Mussalmans in India. The only course that can be wisely adopted by the British Government to ensure peace in the Near East and the Muslim world at large was to fulfil the promises made to the followers of Islam by the responsible Ministers of Great Britain about the integrity of the Khilafat and the Turkish Rule.

IRISH PEACE PARLEY.

CONFERENCE AT INVERNESS CANCELLED.

MR. DE VALERA'S CLAIM AS REPRESENTATIVE OF SOVEREIGN STATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 16.

The Conference at Inverness has been cancelled owing to Mr. De Valera's claim to negotiate as the representative of a Sovereign State.

MEMORABLE GATHERING OF BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SCIENCE ON VERGE OF GREAT NEW EPOCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

The British Association has concluded one of its most memorable gatherings at Edinburgh. The Association will meet at Hull in 1922, Liverpool in 1923 and probably in Canada in 1924.

The President, Sir Edward Thorpe, in the course of his concluding address, said that the proceedings showed that science was on the verge of a great new epoch. There was no question, he said that science was now at the parting of ways, and in the immediate future foundations of science would receive fundamental development.

600TH ANNIVERSARY OF DANTE.

CELEBRATION THROUGHT ITALY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

Rome.—Yesterday was the six hundredth anniversary of the Death of Dante and celebrations were held throughout Italy. National holiday was observed, and there was Church service and a great banquet at Ravenna where the poet died.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES,

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14.

The Hindustani Provincial Congress Committee had the 12th September for the bonfire of foreign clothes. Accordingly a big heap of foreign clothes was burnt on the said day in a meeting presided over by Mr. Khandekar and attended by more than 2000 people. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Shriyut Shyamsunder Biyanawa announced his contribution of 300 yards of Khadi to the District Congress Committee for distribution amongst the poor.

Messrs. Deodhar and Vaze, of the Servants of India Society, are starting for Malabar on the 18th inst., the former to inquire into the possibilities of relief and the latter to study the situation created by the Moplah outrages. Mr. Barve of the Society may also accompany the party.—

ALI BROTHERS.

The Vice-President of the G. I. P. Rly. Workmen's Union sent the following telegram on the 14th instant to his Excellency the Viceroy with regard to the then rumoured arrest of the Ali Brothers:—

This meeting of G. I. P. Railway Workmen of Parel workshop emphatically protests against the intended arrests of Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali who have devoted their lives to the cause of Khilafat, as such a step instead of smoothing the lacerated hearts of their Mahomedan brethren is calculated to create, feelings of deep resentment amongst them. This meeting, therefore earnestly requests His Excellency the Viceroy to drop the intended proceedings against the Ali Brothers and the policy of repression and to press the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Khilafat question and thus bring about a calmer atmosphere which is absolutely necessary for the progress of India and contentment amongst the people."

ARREST OF A PEACEFUL WORKER.

Mr. Kesavannair wires from Madras on the 15th instant:—Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, Taluk Congress Secretary, Ernad, was arrested at Manjeri and brought to Tirur yesterday. The charge against him is unknown. Mr. Menon is a young lawyer who suspended practice in pursuance of the Congress resolution and he was working in Ernad Taluq for the last four months. It is well known that he was working with Mr. Madhavan Nair ever since the outbreak at Manjeri and other places appealing the people to observe non-violence and pacifying the excited mob. He had exerted even at the risk of his own life to save the District Munsiff and the Inspector of Police, Manjeri, from the attack of the insurgents.

Messrs. Kesava Menon and eight other Congress leaders are prohibited from leaving Calicut Municipality without the District Magistrate's permission.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT ETC. BILL.

REMOVAL OF RACIAL DISTINCTION.

LIVELY DISCUSSION ON LATTER MOTION

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Innes was given leave to introduce the bill to provide for levy of customs duty on lac exported from British India. This bill will provide for a small cess on Indian shellac and refuse lac exported from India for the purpose of creating a fund to finance the research work beyond the scope of the provincial forest departments. It is proposed to entrust the administration of the fund to a lac association consisting of members representing the European and the Indian manufacturers, shippers and brokers. Those interested in the lac industry are unanimous in recommending that the proposed legislation should be undertaken. It was hoped that a lakh of rupees nearly would be raised by the cess.

The house gave leave to Mr. Hullah to postpone the consderation of Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State.

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT, ETC.

Sir William Vincent then asked for leave to introduce his bill to repeal the Indian Press Act 1910 and the Newspaper Incitements to Offences Act 1918 and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of the editors of newspapers and to facilitate registration of printers and publishers and to provide for seizure and disposal of certain documents. The Home Member amidst applause said that the bill merely proposed to give effect to the recommendations of the Press Commitee in toto. The proposals of the committee have been before the public for some time and he hoped that the criticism against printing of the editor's name on every issue of the paper would be considered by the select committee when appointed. The bill provides for confiscation of seditious documents by the Local Governments' customs and postal authorities and that in all cases the aggrieved party has the right of final appeal to a special bench of the high court, the onus of proving the seditious nature of the document falling on the Government. In the case of customs and postal authorities the appeal shall lie first with the Local Government whose order can be further challenged in the local High Court. The High Court in the absense of proof shall set aside the order of forfeiture. The bill also provides for two copies of each issue of newspaper to be delivered gratis to the Government failing which offences may be punished by fine to the extent of Rs. 50 for every default. A person whose name has been incorrectly printed as editor may make a declaration before the Magistrate within two weeks of his becoming aware of it. Then, again, the term of imprisonment prescribed in sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Press and Registration of Books Act shall be reduced from two years to six months. Provision has been made in the bill to render it unnecessary to declare anew the forfeiture already made. Opportunity has, at the same time, been taken to make two small changes in section 5 (1) of the Press and Registration of Books Act to meet the inconvenience which results from warding off that section. Alterations are intended to enable a declaration under the Act to be made at the place of printing where the places of printing and publishing differ or at the place of the residence of the printer or publisher and to a declaration through an authorised representative. The Home Member was then given leave to introduce the bill.

REMOVAL OF RACIAL DISTINCTION.

Mr. Samarth moved his resolution about the removal of racial distinction between European British subjects and Indians in the eyes. Indian criminal laws on the matter of mode of trial, sentence to be passed and the right of appeal. Mr. Samarth, after thanking the Government for the allotment of a Government day thus showing its solicitude to try to arrive at a satisfactory solution appealed to both the Indians and the Europeans members to avoid all unnecessary heat being imported into the discussion of the question and to contribute now to arrive at an understanding by mutual goodwill. (cries of "hear, hear" from the European members.)

HISTORY OF THE STATUS OF EUROPEANS.

Mr. Samarth commenced with the status of the Europeans of the East India Company when before 1833 no European was allowed to move for trade purpose in India without a license. The Charter Act of 1833, while removing the disabilities of Europeans, made it incumbent that the laws and regulations be thereafter, when convenient, be framed for the protecton of the natives of the British territory against any outrage from the Europeans and that all races be treated equally and that the Europeans be tried by the tribunals of the country in both civil and criminal cases. In 1836, therefore, legislation was passed subjecting all the Europeans to the jurisdiction of civil courts in the same manner as the natives of the territory. In 1849 Lord Dalhousie's Government intended to place the Europeans on the same footing with the Indian in regard to the criminal jurisdiction as well but the legislation was undertaken as the Penal Code had not yet been enacted. In 1861 the Criminal Pro-

(Continued on next page.)

SWADESHI: CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE OF N-C-O

MR, YAKUB HASAN COULD HAVE PACIFIED MALABAR.

MR. GANDHI INTERVIEWED IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS Sept. 15

Mr. Gandhi granted an interview today to a representative of the "Madras Mail." Mr. Gandhi said that he looked upon Swadeshi as the constructive side of Non-Cooperation as he expected it to lead to the manufacture of all cloth needed by the nation by means of hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

Internal disturbances of the kind in Malabar, he agreed, were a powerful set-back to the movement of non-violent Non-Cooperation, but all information he had collected, and which he had no reason to doubt, were to the effect that violence broke out in those parts which were least touched by Non-Cooperators. Mr. Gandhi thought that Non-Cooperation was the only means by which India could attain Swaraj, and in no other way could India attain Swaraj for a century. Mr. Gandhi believed that if Government had allowed Mr. Yakub Hasan to go to Malabar, what had happened there afterwards would have been prevented, and he was positive that if Government instead of giving a change of air to Mr. Mahomeda Ali at Waltair, had inviated him to Malabar, he would have brought about perfect peace.

Asked whether Mr. Mahomed Al's arrest would conduce to make the Mahomeden section of Mr. Gandhi's followers violent, he said "I hope not and I believe that if India remains non-violent and yet firm, I know Swaraj is within sight."

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR

NO MOB MOVING TOWARDS CALICUT.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 16.

Last evening information was received here from Feroke that a mob was moving possibly toward Calicut via Feroke, and that two houses had been set fire to in a place about a mile away from Feroke. Immediately a contingent of Reserves and a detachment of British soldiers were despatched to Feroke under Mr. Hitchcook. The force got down at Feroke and marched up to Kundotty, and in the absence of any trouble has turned. The panic seems to have ensued out of an incident in which a Moplah stabbed a Thiyya as a result of some quarrel. This Moplah has already been arrested and placed in custody.

The above rumour created a good deal of panic in the town last night and most of the shops were closed before 6-30 p.m.

FORCIBLE CONVERSION AGAINST ISLAMIC LAW.

APPEAL FOR FORBEARANCE TO HINDUS

Moulana A. K. Azad wires from Calcutta under date 14th:—

In connection with the Malabra Disturbances it is said that in some places the Moplahs have forcibly converted some Hindus. Though some of the news-paper reporters of Madras have contradicted such news, we should not forget that in such publications there is often political mischieviousness. However if any case of such violence and force has occured I openly declare that it is against Islamic law All Muslims will condemn those who use such force. Islam has never commanded to convert anybody into its faith by force. On the other hand the Holy Koran has openly declared that there should be no display of force in such mattres and the actions of the Holy Prophat and His successors have practically made this matter clear. If it is true that any Moplah Muslim has done such work in satisfaction of his personal enmity in the name of religion it has no connection with religion and those who have done this are responsible and clearly liable according to religious commandments. I hope no Hind will value these news more than what they are in fact and I am sure that Hindu-Muslim unity has now been so much streng thened that such news can never sever the bond of love.

America-India Export Import Co.

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ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES LAMPS, etc.

Price on Application.

SINJOHRO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD. (Sind), Sept. 16.

In the Sinjohro Police Torture Sase, both the assessors agreed in giving this verdict of guilty for four accused, regarding the fifth accused, one assessor declared him gulty, the other gave him the benefit of doubt. To day the sessions Judge acquited all the accused to the great surprise of the public.

ZAGHLUL PASHA ON MARTIAL LAW.

ADMINISTRATIVE HORRORS.

"The Times" received the following telegram in mail week from Saad Pasha Zaghlul, dated from Cairo, August 1:—

In answer to your Cairo correspondent's message I assure you that martial law is drastically applied here. People are imprisoned, flogged, or insulted on the smallest pretext. Many underwent such punishment on shouting for independence, or cheering me wherever I go from place to place, or for signing resolutions of confidence in me, or against the Ministry. I have at my disposal documents of complaints and protests against the administration of its officials, and their acts, and bearing over 600,000 signatures.

Besides, having bought most of the papers here with the sole object of attacking Zaghlul and the Zaghlulites, the Government refuses to give me a newspaper permit, while giving permits to persons whose privilege lies in being the Premier's followers. The Press Bureau threatens with suppression the few remaining papers that even dare to publish anything the Ministry does not like. If liberty is absolute, according to your correspondent, why should martial law continue?

ORDERS SERVED ON A DISTRICT CONGRESS SECRETARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Sept. 14.

Orders under section 144 C. P. C. have been served on Mr. D. K. Bharadwaji Secretary, District Congress Committee not to speak or attend any public meeting in Mangalore Taluq for two months.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE. Sept. 13

The "Tribune" publishes a letter from a member of the Lahore Municipality, complaining that the resolution for boycott of the Prince's visit passed on the 16th August was put up without due notice and was rushed in the meeting. The committee has 32 members, among whome 22 are elected. Less than half the total number were present at the meeting and the resolution was passed by the votes of only nin members.

A CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15

A Punjab Government Press communique says:—It has been stated at a public meeting in the Punjab that grain in large quantities has been purchased by the Aman Sabhas for sales at cheap rates to persons, described as supporters of the Government. There is no foundation for this allegation. The sole qualification for the right to purchase grain at a cheap grain shop is poverty.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16

The depression in the Bay is nearly stationary and probably developing into a storm off Ganjam Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orisst. Konkan North, Madras Coast; and local in east United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Malabar, Hydrabad, Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma., Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west united Provinces, east and north Punjab, Gujrat, west Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan.

Principal amounts:—Rangoon one inch; Balasore, Mussorie one and half; Dehra Dun the; Ambala three; Rawalpindi, Pachmarhi one; Chanda one half; Bombay, Ratnagiri, Gopalpur two.

Forecast. Increase in Bombay, Deccan, Hydrabad.

"BON VOYAGE TO MR. J K METHA

A public meeting of the residents Santacruz was held on the 16th instan under the presidentship of Mr. G.B Trivedi at Villa to wish bon-voyage to Mr. J.K. Mehta—the president of SantaCruz Village Congress Committee, who is leaving India for the Continent. The President in the course of his speech said that Mr. Mehta by his indifatigable labour had developed and put on a solid basis the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. He was proceeding to the Continent for attending the Genera Conference and the President expected Mr. Mohta to return soon with a mine of information for the Commercial World.

Mr. H. M. Melata made an eulogistic speach on behalf of the suburban congress committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

cedure Code was enacted but the proposal for a similar procedure for Europeans in Criminal and civil cases was not adopted. In 1872 again when the Criminal Procedure Code was being amended an amendment moved in a select Committee and supported by a majority of the then executive Council giving both the European and the Indian members of the covenanted civil services the same status to try Europeans was negatived by a narrow majority. Thus, said Mr. Samarath, the first part of the resolion wanted to put right a matter which almost fifty years ago the Government itself recognised as just by giving equal status to both the European and the Indian members of the Indian Civil Service. The times now are too spacious to allow these invidious distinctions to continue.

Proceeding further, Mr. Samarath referred to the several anomalise which the existing system necessarily involved, for instance, an additional Sessions Judge, if he happened to be an Indian could not try a European although he could hear an appeal of his case against the order of a Subordinate Court. Then again the Session Judges and the District Magistrates were restricted in the matter of period of punishment of a European. The result was that if even a trying Judge considered that the accused deserved severe sentence beyond his competence he would naturally pass a mild sentence allowed to him by law than send the case up to the High Court.

The second part of the resolution, said the speaker, was comprehensive inasmuch as it required that effect be given to the interpretation of the Court of Directors in 1833 that the Europeans be made amenable to the ordinary tribunals of the country both in Civil and Criminal cases except in the case of sentence of death as provided by the Government of India Act of 1919 which provision in fact, had been enacted and re-enacted since the days of the East India Company.

AN OFFICIAL AMENDMENT.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, the attendance of visitors was large and included Sir P. Rajagopalachari, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and Mr. Surendranath Roy and more than half a dozen members of the Council of State besides its President, Mr. Muddiman. The discussion on Mr. Samarth's resolution was continued.

Sir William Vincent moved an amendment that in the place of the resolution the following words be substituted: "That a Committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in those provisions of Criminal Procedure Code 1898, which differentiate between the Indian and the European British subjects, the Americans and the Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals."

DISCUSSION IN A COMMITTEE MORE DESIRABLE.

Sir William's speech in moving the amendment was quite inaudible at many places. He appreciated the temperate note contained in the admirable speeches made on a resolution which raised questions of very great difficulty. He was well aware that the Indian feeling was much exercised on the subject and that it was entirely to have in criminal law administration racial differences which were inconsistent with any cooperation between the Indians and the Europeans. There was so much acute feeling over this subject that great bitterness and ill-feeling had been caused and so he appealed that dealing with this subject greatest forbearance and patience would be shown by this house. (Applause) The question was one of great importance and it was obviously necessary in view of his Excellency the Viceroy's recent declaration of his intentions to bring about racial equality in this country. (Hear, hear and applause). The Government wanted to give effect to these sentiments and they had therefore addressed the local governments inviting their opinion on the question, but they had not yet received full number of replies and therefore the Government were in some difficulty in arriving at a final decision on a difficult question of this kind. It would not be possible to discuss in full Assembly the delicate, complicated and controversial question of racial distinctions because insuperable difficulties would arise. It would be far better to solve the question in a friendly manner by discussions in a committee with a desire to do justice.

DISTINCTION IN CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

Proceeding Sir William referred to some distinctions which existed in criminal administrations in the matter of security for good behaviour. The Europeans enjoyed greater privilege. They had some extensive rights of appeal and more extensive rights in the matter of Habeas Corpus were enjoyed. But European British subjects. They were not triable by second and third class magistrates and not even by a first class magistrate except in some cases. The European British subjects were tried by a jury of which not less than half were European subjects. These were some anomalies in the law, but in many districts racial discrimination was not observed by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. So far as the jury cases were concerned there was a good deal of justification for racial complaint, because he had himself been a sessions judge and had committed for trial many cases to the High Court and he knew of some cases in which he could not say honestly that justice had been done. All these anomalies should be considered by a committee which should consist of the Europeans and the Indians official and non-official on which Indian opinion should be adequately represented. The committee should also consist of some eminent judges and lawyers who might be expected to give the greatest assistance in the matter. Any hasty decision in this matter would cause the greatest resentment in various parts of the country. Whatever the decision in the Assembly might be the Government were determined that the law should be so framed as to prevent as far as humanly possible all failures of justice both in the cases of the European and the Indians.

WHY SPECIAL PRIVILEGE SHOULD BE CONTINUED.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, representing Bengal Chamber of Commerce, reciprocated the calmness and goodwill with which the question had been approached. (Applause.) He pointed out the special difficulties of his community which required continuance of the privileges they had enjoyed over 150 years. The European Judges understood better how to deal with the European criminal cases. He appealed to the house to grant to his community as a measure of justice by keeping a safeguard which was now denied as being a political right. If there were special laws for the Hindus and the Mahomedans there were special laws for the Europeans as well. While believing in equal and impartial justice to all members of the British Empire the speaker asked if this standard of equal justice implied identical laws and identical procedure. Of course the Europeans on jury who failed in their duty were doing greater disservice to their own people than any thing else.

Mr. Rhodes assured the mover if he withdrew his desolution the impression on the public mind would be such as to close the chapter which began with the Ilbert Bill and would open a new era in the history of India. He reminded the house that the anti-British feeling exhibited in certain quarters did not encourage his community whose members wherever they went were not only watched by the police as in the East India Company days but also by the executive and the Press. Concluding Mr. Rhodes said that while opposing the motion he made no claim for retention of any particular legal formula if the interests of justice to the Europeans could be safeguarded In any way he would move in accordance with the Indian sentiment. By all means new avenues may be explored but above all let it be done in a spirit of good fellowship and mutual trust with the single ideal of equal even handed justice for all. (Applause).

NO NECESSITY OF SAFEGUARDS TO EUROPEANS.

Mr. H. Vishindas felt surprised that Mr. Rhode had imparted into the debate though in mild language all the controversies of Ilbert Bill days. The withdrawl of the resolution would have disasterous results and would go against the Assembly. The British Government, true to its civilisation, should no longer brook racial differences. He challenged not based on any personal law but on criminal law which had resulted in numberless miscarriage of justice. It was, concluded Mr. Vishindas, in the interests of the European community itself to agree to the change.

CO-OPERATION ON GROUNDS OF EQUALITY.

Mr. Iswarsharan considered Mr. Rhodes picture of the special difficulties of the Europeans in India was overdrawn, especially his assertion that the Europeans want into the country were always under the servillence of police, the executive, and the press, should have the sympathy of the entire house (Laughter). The speaker made it clear that Indian would seek cooperation with nobody on any ground other than that of perfect equality. (Hear, Hear). If the Indian judges could deal with intricate civil cases of the Europeans there was no reason why they should not be competent to try crimilal cases, but if Mr. Rhodes' formula was to be given credence then it followed that the Indians should be tried only by the Indians and the Europeans only by the Europeans. If the Europeans could try the Indians, then the Indians must be given equal status to try the Europeans. India said Mr. Iswarsaran was changed and all must change to suit if the Reforms were to be a success.

Mr. Yamin Khan said the Indians Committing offence in England were not tried by the Indians but by the Englishmen so the Europeans in India should as well be tried by the Indians.

THE FINAL WORDINGS OF THE MOTION AS PASSED.

Mr. Rangachari move an amendment to the Home Member's amendment. After a good deal of discussion the house passed the Home Member's motion as amended by Mr. Rangachary in place of Mr. Samarath's original motion. The motion as passed finally reads as follows.—That in order to remove all racial distinctions between the Indians and the Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure of 1898 which differentiate between the Indians and the European British subjects, the Americans and the Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal triads and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals.

The house dispersed at 5 o'clock and meets again on 19th September for official business.

INTERPELLATIONS

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

At question time, replying to Mr. Joshi on the subject of the appointment of an European officer as the first Indian Trade ommissioner in East Africa, Mr. Innes said that it was recorded in the Commerce Department file on the subject that Mr. Andrews in the course of a conversation expressed himself in favour of the appointment of a European as the first Indian Trade Commissioner in South Africa. Sir Benjamin Robertson on his return from East Africa also reported that the Indian commercial community in East Africa felt strongly that a European should fill the appointment for the present. But while they urged that a European should be appointed they also urged that he should have an Indian Assistant. A private letter from a leading India nbusiness man in Mombassa also stated that it was the general feeling that a European should be appointed in the first instance.

Mr. Joshi further asked whether when it was proposed to introduce legislation on the Fnes of English Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Chatterjee said the views of local Governments on the question of workmen's compensation have been invited and Government hoped to introduce a legislation on the subject early next year.

ENHANCEMENT OF PAY OF I.C.S.

Mr. Rangachari asked would Government be pleased to state whether there were any proposals or requests to further enhance the pay or emoluments of the Indian Civil Service and Imperial Services and if so whether the matter would be brought up before the Assembly before any definite commitments were made on behalf of Government. Mr. Hailey said that no such proposals were at present under consideration but the Hon. Member had doubtless seen the Home Department resolution, dated 26th July 1921, and the Finance Department resolution dated 16th August 1921 in which orders of the Secretary of State on the memorials submitted on the subject by the officers of the Imperial Services during the past two years had recently been announced. These orders disposed of matter to which he understood the Hon. Member was referring

Mr. Rangachari asked if the Assembly would be given an opportunity to review the Government order. Mr. Hailey said he was afraid he did not know by which process the Assembly could revise orders already passed.

NEW COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY MEMBER

A JUNIOR ENGLISH SECRETARY SUPERSEDER A SENIOR INDIAN

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Writing about the successor of Sir Thomas Holland, the "Tribune" suggests the name of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Secretary to Industries Department of the Government of India and says it is worth while enquiring whether Mr. Innes who has been temporarily appointed a member of Governor-General's Executive Council in the place of Sir Thomas Holland is not junior to Mr. Chatterjee. We write subject to correction but our impression is that while Mr. Innes joined service of the Crown in 1898, Mr. Chatterjee joined in 1897. If this is true, may we enquire if justice did not require that the officiating appointment should go to Mr. Chatterjee instead of to Mr. Innes and remembered that Mr. Chatterjee stood first in the Civil Service examination of his year.

SOME MORE ARRESTS IN MALABAR

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 16.

Congress workers who have been served with notices by the District Magistrate not to leave the Calicut Municipal limits without permission are:—K. P. Kesav Menon, K. Madavan Nayar, Hajee Dawood Sulaiman Rangaila, Mahomed Abdurrahman, E. Moidu Maulvi, T. Hassan Koya Molla and P. Moibeen Koya.

M. P. Narayana Menon, Angabipuram, was arrested and produced yesterday before the District Magistrate and was afterwards taken by this morning's train to Coimbatore for custody.

Inspector Govindakidavu arrested yesterday Nelladath Veeran and his chief lieutenant Moukurukutty who are alleged to have actively participated in damaging bridges and removing rails and produced them before the District Magistrate who remanded them to custody. Veeran is a wealthy and influential Moplah. Sub-Inspector V. Krishna Menon, Reader to the District Superintendent of Police, got information among Moplahs that a Moplah with a view to increase the sale of his tea was telling them that the District Magistrate had no power to order firing at Tirurangadi, that his action was unauthorised and that the Governor visited Calicut in order to get his explanation. The Sub-Inspector watched Veeran caught him red-handed and produced him before a First Class Magistrate who tried him under Section 12 of Martial Law Ordinance and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Talegaon Municipality has decided to introduce compulsory and free primary education for boys within its area.—

At a meeting of the Mahomedans and Hindus of Benares held to consider Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill a resolution was unanimously passed viewing it with great anxiety and deep feeling of resentment in both the communities as being subversive of their ancient religious marriage laws and laws of inheritance to uphold which the British Government was pledged by repeated proclamations.—(Associated Press.)

* * * *

An Agra message of September 16 states:—

The appeal of 30 Fatehpur-Sikri rioters, all Muhamadans, who were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each by Thakur Sheorakhan Singh, Deputy Magistrate of Agra, was argued before Mr. Johnston, District Judge, by Mr. Kadri, Barat-Law. The case excited great interest and the court was crowded with spectators. Fifteen were acquitted, the sentences upon two were reduced to seven months and four months and five to two months' imprisonment.—(Associated Press.)

CHARITIES.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
A. P. C.	5
Payatam S.	10
Wilsonian	5
Through a Wilsonian	5
In memory of Dr. M. Narayandas	25
Sorab N. Driver (Bhavnagar)	35
S. O. G., Nargol	2
Ten United (per V. R. Laud)	10
J. J. V.	7-8
Amount already acknowledged	333-8
Total Rs.	438

Cheque for Rs. 438 sent to Sir P. C. Ray, September 15th.

	Rs.
Hiralal Prabhudas	10
A. B. C.	10
Habit	10
Miss C. F. Pandayper, Miss G. P. Jeejeebhoy	50

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Wilsonian	5
Through a Wilsonian	5
In memory of Dr. M. Narayandas	25
J. J. V.	7-8
A Sympathiser	3
Ten United (per V. R. Laud)	10
Brought forward	229-8
Total Rs.	275

Cheque for Rs. 275 sent to Pandit R. Chowdhury, September 15th.

SMYRNA FUND.

Receipts for Rs. 25 and Rs. 21 received from Mr. Moazzim Ali.

	Rs.
J. Maskewara	5

KHULNA FAMINE.

SIR P. C. RAY IN A NEW ROLE.

A correspondent writes from Calcutta:—Sir P. C. Ray has been so much affected by the wide-spread distress caused by the Khulna famine that he has for the time being forgone the chief delight of his life, we mean his Laboratory, and has been going about the wealthy Marwari Community, begging for this object. The following account from a leading Hindi paper the, "Calcutta Samachar" will be interesting.

"These days [illegible] is beggar [illegible] at the doors of the wealthy people of Calcutta. He looks very lean and thin and famished. The readers must be curious to know the whereabouts of this begger. They will be surprised to know that this beggar none else but Sir P. C. Ray, the famous scientist of India! He is not begging alms for his own self or for the sake of his family members but he is doing so for those famine-stricken people of Khulna who are suffering very seriously for want of food and clothes and are crying for help. It is the duty of each and every individual, rich or poor, to render all possible help to such a noble spirited and liberal minded beggar.

'But it deeply pained me to know that when he goes to the houses of the rich people of Burrabazar either the Durwans of these people dont allow him to reach their maters or if some how or other he manages to approach them, they (our Marawari brothers) seeing him so lean and thin and in a very simple dress receive him very coldly. If this be true there cannot be anything more regrettable than this. Sir P. C. Ray is not an ordinary man. He is among those few famous luminaries of India whose wisdom is honoured even by the Westerners and who is upholding the name of our country."

"Sir P. C. Ray is counted among the famous scientists of the world. A shrewd scholar of chemistry and a philosopher of the type of Sir P. C. Ray is hardly found even in the West where now a days such wonderful progress has been made in the domain of Science. He has got the greatest love for his country. He equally shares the happiness and sorrow of his countrymen. Had India been free to-day or had there been kings and rich people like those of ancient days who were the patronisers of the merits, the highest honours would have been bestowed on such a learned scholar and the people would have sacrificed their every thing for the qualities of such a man."

When the same savant goes to the doors of our wealthy men to get help for our brothers in trouble; he is received very coldly and is not allowed to enter in to the house. Have we become so much degraded owing to our state of servitude that we have lost all our sense of honouring the learned and the scholar? Has heroworship become extinct in our land?

KHULNA RELIEF

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir P. C. Roy has again gone to the affected area to inspect all the relief organisations himself. He instructed me to acknowledge your very handsome amounts of Rs. 800 and Rs. 525-4 sent on on the 7th and 4th instants respectively. He highly appreciates the great services you are rendering in aid of the distressed people of Khulna and always speaks of the sportsmans generosity which Bombay has shown. He is expected to come back in a week.—Yours, etc.

P. C. MITTER,
University College.

INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM INADEQUATE.

BRIBERY ON RAILWAYS AMOUNTING TO BLACKMAIL.

PLEA FOR STATE CONTROL

RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The summary of the Indian Railway Committee's Report is as follows:—The Cimmittee show by extensive quotations from evidence that the existing Indian Railway system is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the country and that there is an urgent need of drastic measures of reform and reconstruction. They consider that the defects are due primarily to the failure of Government to provide adequate funds both for capital works and renewals and are the inevitable results of paralysing the system which has not been developed to meet the requirements of the great commercial enterprise. Stress is laid on the fact that railway investment is directly profitable and also indirctly a benefit to the country. The subordinate position of railway administration is not in accord with its financial importance.

RAILWAY BOARD UNSUITED TA MANAGE.

The Member of Council for Commerce, with his present multifarious duties, cannot adequately attend to railways with the result that the Railway Board is in the position of a step-child. It is over-loaded with routine, trammelled by unnecessary restrictions and does not exercise necessary powers in matters of policy. As at present organised, it cannot possess necessary local knowledge and does not enjoy public confidence. Engineering inspection is over done. Greater provision of inspection of traffic is especially needed. Accounts and statistics are in need of radical reform Railway relations with the public are unsatisfactory and greater control of rates and fares is necessary. The provisions in the Railways Act for commissions is unsuitable and delays in settling claims are serious. Bribery in connection with wagon allotments has grown into a system of organised blackmail and third class passengers' grievances require particular attention. The Committee recommend the addition to the Governor-General's council of a member for Communications responsible for railways, ports, inland navigation and road transport, so far as it is a central subject, and Post and Telegraphs. The member must be an experienced administrator but not necessarily a technical expert.

THE PERSONNEL OF RAILWAY. COMMISSION.

The Railway Board should be replaced by a Railway Commission with a technical man as Chief Commissioner responsible, under the Member of Council, for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising the member on matters of railway policy and having the status of secretary to Government. He would be assisted by four commissioners, one financial commissioner as second in command at headquarters and in charge of finance, statistics, secretariat and other establishments, and three railway commissioners in charge respectively of Western, Eastern, and Southern territorial divisions; divisional commissioners to be normally engaged at headquarters but to devote substantial portion of their time to personal visits to their divisions; the technical staff at headquarters to be strengthened especially on the traffic side and to comprise of six directors in charge respectively of accounts, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, traffic operating, traffic commerce and Ports, inland navigation and road transport.

LESS CONTROL FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Finance Department should cease to control the internal finance of railways; the Railway Budget to be separate and presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Member in charge of Communications; the Railway Department to be responsible for earning and expending its own income after providing such net revenue as may be required to meet the interest on railway debt; to regulate the disposal of balance being left free to devote it to new capital, to reserves for improvement in rates or improvement of services subject to independent audit by the Government of India; the Railway Department to employ its own accounting staff; present forms of accounts and statistics to be remodelled with expert assistance; the number of engineering inspectors to be reduced to three and additional inspectors of traffic to be appointed; the reconstituted railway department to be relieved from the control by the India Office and the Government of India except on large questions of finance and general policy. It should delegate increased powers of day to day management to railway administrations but on the other hand should be given greater powers in matters such as initiation and enforcement of reforms and some control over the appointment of principal officers.

ADVISORY COUNCILS.

To give the Indian public a voice in the management, the Committee recommend the establishment as soon as possible of one central and a number of local advisory councils the former under the chairmanship of the Member of Communications, to consist of not more than 25 members, three or four representing the departments of the Government concerned, eight or nine to be nominated by trade and industrial associations, and a similar number to represent agricultural interests and travelling public, to be nominated by provincial councils; local advisory councils to be about half the size of the central and similar in constitution, meeting either at the headquarters of each railway with the Agent as chairman or at each important railway centre, Agents of all railways concerned being members and one of them chairman.

A RATES TRIBUNAL.

A rates tribunal with an experienced lawyer as chairman and one railway and one commercial member to be established with jurisdiction over all questions of reasonableness of rates and facilities; the tribunal to investigate conditions attaching to owners and railway risk notes and frame standard forms in certain circumstances and appeal against the decision of the rates tribunal to be made to the Governor-General in Council; delays in settling claims to be reduced; utmost possible efforts to be made to stamp out serious and widespread abuses connected with the allocation of wagons, also to minimise inconveniences of lower class passengers by loan of stock from one railway to another when required but enforcing cleanliness and provision of drinking water and by extended employment of passenger superintendents.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINING INDIANS.

The committee consider a general and substantial increase in rates and fares overdue and recommend such increase, the present surtax on railway traffic which is bad in principle being withdrawn; greater facilities for training Indians for superior posts and process of their employment to be accelerated; branch lines to be as far as possible constructed and worked by main lines and separate branch line companies to be encouraged only in cases where the State is unable or unwilling to provide funds; when financial conditions permit of railway development Indian States to be called into council and invited to take part in working out a common scheme of development; the Department of Communicationsto enquire into alleged unfair competition with inland waterways; investigation of gauge question by an expert commission is recommended.

STATE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Burt dissents from this. The Committee are unanimous in advising that the system of management by guaranteed companies of English domicile should not be continued after termination of their present contracts and that management by combination of English and Indian domiciled companies is impracticable, but the committee are divided as to the relative merits of management by the State and by Indian domiciled companies. The Chairman, Messrs. Sastri, and Hiley, Purshottamdas, and Tuke are in favour of direct State management, provided the Committee's recommendations for financial and administrative reforms are substantially adopted. They are opposed to Indian domiciled companies mainly on the broad ground that as a matter of practical politics companies of substantial independence cannot be formed in India to work the State-owned lines and that without such independence the advantages claimed for private enterprise are lost. They recommend, accordingly, that as and when English guaranteed companies' contracts fall in, the undertakings should be managed directly by the State. All future capital to be raised directly by the Central Government, funds required to put existing railways into proper shape should be raised even at today's prices as fast as they can be economically spent. The immediate raising of capital for extensions is not recommended. Government borrowings should be ordinary sterling loans in England and rupee loans earmarked for railway purposes in India. A system of organisation should be established to familiarise Indians with the idea of subscribing to Government loans and especially interest the masses of the people not hitherto accustomed to investment.

STATE AND COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Burt, Sir Mookerjee, Messrs. Anderson, Godfrey, and Hedgard are against Government being commited to the policy of State management only and recommend the continuance of the system of State and company management side by side with Indian companies, in lieu of English companies. They accordingly propose a scheme for creating Indian domiciled companies to manage East Indian and possibly Great Indian Peninsular Railway, other lines to be considered on their merits later when the contracts become terminable. They agree that much capital must be raised directly by the Central Government but also fullest use of Indian domiciled companies, to provide funds from independent sources and no channel through which money can be obtained should be neglected. For instance, further debenture loans through existing companies might be negotiated. They agree that money must be raised as fast as it can be economically spent but do not wish new developments arrested and consider that private enterprise should be enlisted to provide capital for new lines. Government borrowing both in England and India should be advertised as for railway purposes. They recommend enlisting the assistance of all banks when money is required and considering the independent offer of loans on special conditions. The Committee are unanimous in recommending that in periods of easy money funds should be raised in excess of immediate requirements.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SUB-REGISTERARS' ASSOCIATION.

A Conference of the Sub-Registrar's of the Bombay Presidency was held at Surat on the 10th instant with the object of forming the Bombay Presidency Sub-Registrars' Association. Resolutions were also passed requesting the authorities to revise the rates of pay ,deciding to send a deputation to wait on the Inspector-General of Registration to represent the grievances of Sub-registrars, and suggesting that the Madras system of having departmental District registrars as recommended by the Public Services Commission.

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

BREEZE IN COURT,

SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE,

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 15.

On the Court assembling Mr. Kaltur made a furher statement to-day.

He said he went to the Civil Hospital from Hubigol's Dispensary with Mr. Mudvedkar. On the way they met Herlekar and others, who told them that the Sanitary Inspector and his clerk were shot at when they went to attend the wounded on the scene of firing. They asked the accused to go and help a man who was lying there dangerously wounded. Mudvedkar called out to Shivlingappa and asked him whether he could approach. At first he was allowed to go but then he was told he would be shot at if he did so, and he was also told to come the next morning.

Then the deponent, Mudwednar, Herlekar and three others went to the Civil Hospital where they met the Senior Assistant Surgeon and his Assistant. The accused told them why they were there and asked them to go to the city. They said they had received instructions that afternoon to be ready at the hospital, and that they could not leave the precincts. The accused asked them to go as others were not allowed to do so. They refused however and they also told him that the Civil Surgeon was too ill to go there. Dressing material was refused to them. A few policemen were then brought there and Mudvedkar told him that he had been inside the ward and that the policeman was feigning illness and that the Doctor could see through them. The accused and his companions went to Dr. Shervatt's dispensary and thence to another dispensary and did what he could.

The lists of the wounded were sent to Shivlinga. The accused was appointed Secretary to the Congress Investigation Committee and looked over the lists carefully. They showed some 37 men were treated and the wounded were mostly boys. Some were wounded on the forehead, for instance, Basapa, a witness in the case, some on the mouth and some on the arms. Almost all the wounds were above the waist and he came to the conclusion that the firing was wanton.

ANOTHER PLEADER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Venketrao Mudvedkar, pleader, then made his statement. He said he was a practicing pleader for the last fourteen years. The three fundamentals of a fair trial were impartial investigations, Impartial and independent Judge and impartial and independent evidence. All these three were wanting and they had a prejudicial Judge and partial investigators.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

The Judge said they were all arguments and not facts. The accused said the Court had to record every word of, what the accussed said in his own words and not what the Judge liked. If the Judge refused to do so he would say that it was not his own statement. He then read out from the Criminal Procedure Code and quoting section 364, said the statement must he taken down as the accused made it and not as the Judge wished Every shade of the meaning must go into the record to meet the ends of Justice.

The Judge asked Mr. Kemp what he had to say and Mr. Kemp said the Judge should only take down as much as was relevant to the case and reject all political speeches which were not pertinent to the trial. He thought the pleaders had a duty to the Court and they should not put in anything that was insulting to the Court. Mr. Mudvedkar said there was nothing in the law to prevent an accused from putting in a written statement, the Court must take down every word of the statement and was bound to do so.

The Judge said if there was anything insulting to the Judge, the accused would have to bear the consequences. Mr. Mudvedkar said he was prepared to bear the full consequences of his statement.

The Judge asked Mr. Kemp whether there was anything in the law to expunge the accused's remarks. In the meantime he asked Mr. Mudvedkar whether he would withdraw the words that the Judge was prejudicial Mr. Mudvedkar declined.

The Judge asked whether he knew the consequences of this and the accused assented.

The Judge said he would deal with the matter after the trial was over and he asked Mr. Kemp whether he had found anything to do away with such statements. Mr. Kemp said the Judge could expunge the remarks from the statements, if he thought necessary. Mr. Mudwedkar said he would put in a clear copy of statement after typing it. In the meantime he put in copies of photograph of the stones and other exhibits and said these were put in order that if Governmenat should appoint a Commission according to their wishes there might be this evidence to go upon.

QUESTION OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Court asked Mr. Kemp whether he had found anything to deal with the accused for contempt of Court. Mr. Kemp said the Judge could either deal with him or send the accused to a Magistrate. The Judge could deal with him in five minutes otherwise that might be a recurring matter, however they could think over the matter during the recess.

The Judge asked Mudvedkar to read the statement and the accused said that a cowardly attempt was made by Mr. Painter to explain away his words to Mr. Kabkur and Mr. Diwakar about thirsting for their blood. The Government's hands were tainted with the blood of the men innocently killed, and in order to influence the Lingayats a junor pleader Hulkoti was appointed Public Prosecutor, although there were senior and experienced men available. Shanmukhapa and Chanbasapa were also appointed to help the prosecution in order to draw in as many Lingayats as possible In the Lower Court the Magistrate had threatened the witnesses, and in this Court important evidence had been kept out, and prosecution was allowed to do as it liked with consent of the Judge and therefore he had the evidence. All this was done with no confidence in the Judge. Mr. Mudvedkar read part of the statement the evidence of Mr. L. G. Sabnis, Pleader, before the Congress Enquiry Committee, the witness who was only tendered for cross-examination by prosecution.

The Judge said that was irrelevant but the accused persisted it was part of his statement and so relievent.

The Judge dissented when the accused was going to quote legal authority in support, but the Court asked him to go on reading the statement. The accused then read out Mr. Sabnis' statement and also the general statement made by Mr. Dabde which has already appeared in these columns. He then gave an account of his doing on July 1st. He said he was at the Sub-Judge's Court till about 6 p.m. and at 6-30 p.m. he was playing at cards at the Club. He then went to the meeting and thence to the shop where he found Mr. Herleker begging of the people to disperse and the accused joined him and his friends in their endeavour. Continuing the accused said he heard that some persons were wounded and when they were going that way, they were told that all persons going towards the wounded would be fired at by the Police. He stopped at the corner, fearing that he would be shot at and shouted out for Shivlinga by his name, who enquired who was shouting for him. When the name was given Shivlinga said he had no objection to his going to the scene, but after a few steps had been taken, Shivlinga asked him to stop otherwise he would be fired at Mr. Mudvedkar asked whether he would be given a minute and Shivlinga said not a minute could be given and if he wanted to see him. Mr. Mudvedkar should see him the next morning. The accused then went towards the Civil Hospital with his friends and the Assistant Surgeon told him that they had been asked that afternoon not to leave the Hospital. In the meantime a car drove up containing some wounded sepoys and he went into one of the wards and then the Doctor said, as the man had never seen firing, he was suffering from shock. The accused went to another ward and there found the Constable feigning. The Doctor proved this by thrusting his fingers at the wounded man's eye and he shut them. The Doctor then winked at the accused and asked a compounder to give the man some ammonia and the man sneezad confirming that he was feigning. Concluding, said Mr. Mudvedkar the authorities had power enough to hang them, but it was also in the power of the accused to get themselves hanged and show to the authorities they were capable of self-sacrifice. He prayed God that the movement might prosper by their sacrifices.

MOHIUDDIN SAHIB'S EVIDENCE.

Gulamhussen Mohiuddin Saheb said in his statement he was innocent and was a member of the Khilafat Committee and he used to Picket near the liquor shops. The contractor was threatening him that he would be sent to jail. Shivlinga asked him once or twice whether he was a member of the Khilafat Committee and when the accused said "yes," Shivlinga said the Khilafat volunteers were being prosecuted and he would get them sentenced to six months' hard labour. He had also promised to deal with the Khilafat Committee members. On July 1st he went to his shop and met on the way Maktamhusen's cart and they reached aminbhaviat 11 p.m. and opened a shop there and he sold his goods till 7 or 7-30 p.m. and returned to Dharwar. There was a crowd near Shirhatti's Dispensary and he came to know that the Police had fired on the people, etc. He went home and slept there.

MAHOMED SAHIB'S DEPOSITION.

Mahomed Sahib Soudgar in his statement said he was innocent and was a member of the Khilafat Committee and also Under-Secretary. They were trying to put a stop to drinking.

The Judge asked what the Khilafat had to do with liquor. The accused said it was a religious matter and they were therefore stopping that vice. Continuing, he said through their activities the trade had almost stopped and contractors had tried to bribe them but they refused. Contractors then tried through the Police to cancel the licenses of *Tonga wallas* and get two volunteers sentenced. They are confirmed in their conviction that Government wanted to stop their activities as all the Khilafat workers had been now put on their trial. If Government wished that the British Raj should last long it was essential that Justice should be given to the accused.

He then read out the general statement. He said the men who had butchered Indians in the Punjab were now asking them to forget and forgive. A similar thing had been done at Dharwar. The jail here was converted into a training school for witnesses by Shivlingapa and Shanmukapa. He had been to the meeting on July 1st. Lingayats were there at the meeting. He did not know how far these people, to satisfy their hate against the Brahmins, would help Government by cutting the throats of their own countrymen. After giving an account of the meeting, he said he had never gone towards the shop and was at the meeting throughout and he gave a list of witnesses whom the Court could call if it wished.

A DELHI DAILY.

FORFEITURE OF ITS SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 14.

On the recommendation of the District Magistrate the local Government have forfeited the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by a daily of Delhi in connection with the Publication of an article entitled "The Englishman who lives by drinking the blood of Indians.'

C. I. MAHESHWARIES CONFERENCE.

The first Session of the Central India Maheshwaries Conference will be held at Mhow Cantonment, on the 19th, 20th and 21st October 1921, all Maheswaries are invited to attend the Session.

The reception Committee is formed, and Seth Bhikamchand Daga is elected President, Seth Harsukhdasji Lalawat, Vice-President, Seth Chowthmalji Bayani and Seth Danalalji Lada Joint Secretaries, Seth Ramnarayanji Mumora and Seth Ramlalji Hoorkat, Assistant Secretaries.

The fees for the reception Committee is Rs. 7 and that of the Delegate Rs. 2. Suggestions for the Presidentship of the Session and also for the resolutions to be taken up are invited.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

IMPRACTICABILITY OF IMPARTING MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

BECAUSE OUR TEACHERS ARE DUFFERS.

COUNCIL IS PREMATURE FOR RECEIVING PUBLIC PETITION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

After questions the Hon. Mr. Muddiman, President, referred to the distinguished honour conferred on Mr. Sastri (applause)and congratulated him on the distinction. (Cheers). He said this Council hoped that the Right Honourable Mr. Sastri would worthily maintain in the assemblies, he would not say more dignified than this council, but assemblies larger than this council, his reputation in oratory though Mr. Sastri's absence had now deprived this Council of his assistance still his story would reflect on this Council.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha moved that the provincial Governments be asked to take necessary steps for introducing religious and moral education in all the aided and the Government schools and colleges.

Raja Harnam Singh supported the resolution.

WHY THE RESOLUTION SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Shafi emphasised that the policy of strict religious neutrality was based on sound statesmanship but it resulted in entire exclusion of religious and moral instruction from the schools and the colleges. The need for such instruction was first felt in the enlightened state of Mysore. The Secretary of State was in entire sympathy with the object of the Government of India who wanted to take some steps in the matter. The Government of India thereupon issued a circular letter to the local Governments advising a cautious policy and in that circular they had gone as far as it was possible for them to go. They had by that circular removed the embargo imposed on the introduction of religious and moral instruction which was supposed to exist. Education was now a transferred subject and it was for the ministers to represent matter in the local governments and it was for the elected representatives of the people to adopt such steps as might be deemed suitable to each provinces with due regard to local conditions. Beyond this the Government could not go and Mr. Shafi therefore asked the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Pandit Ganga Nath in advising the mover to withdraw the resolution thought that religious education had failed all over the world because it could be only imported by religiously minded teachers of whom there were few in India. Duffers could not be trusted with the task.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh recounted difficulties in imparting moral education owing to the diversity of religious belief. Proceeding he referred to disallowance by the Governor-General of a resolution of Sirdar Jagendra Singh on assessment of land revenue which was a provincial reserve subject.

President:—Order. You cannot question the ruling of the Governor General on the question.

Raja Rampal Singh:—Sir, the resolution of Mr. Jogendra Singh was only a recommendation and not mandatory.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy moved for closure of the debate.

Maharaja of Kasimbazazr then speaking on the resolution advised the mover to withdraw it in view of the circular letter to the Local Governments.

SIR UMAR HAYAT ALSO SPOKE.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan also spoke.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha in withdrawing the resolution requested that a copy of the resolution and the debate thereon be sent to the Local Governments.

President:—Order, order. In withdrawing a resolution there can be no request.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha:—Sir, the members in charge has agreed to send a copy of the resolution and the debate and therefore, I have made the suggestion.

President:—It is unnecessary for the Honourable Member to have agreed like that.

The resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION ON CENTRALISED ADMINISTRATION POSTPONED.

Hon. Syed Raza Ali requested that his resolution for removal of highly centralised system of administration be postponed to 17th. The Council agreed to this proposal.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy moved that this council be authorised, if necessary, by statute, to receive from th public petitions on all matters relating to public wrong, grievance, or disability, or to any act or acts of public servants, or to public policy, to investigate that complaint and make report to this Council and that a committee be constituted on public petitions with powers to examine witnesses and record evidence. He wanted to endow this council with parliamentary traditions which were bound to come sooner or later, sooner he hoped rather than later. He reviewed the position of this Council and argued that people had more confidence in central legislature than in the executive and expressed that the members could be expected to see their power with discretion. For some time past there had been several committees appointed, non-official gentlemen and disturbances and disorders side by side with committees appointed by the Government, and in alomst each case it had been found that people believed more the reports of the non-official committees than those of the official committees. This fact contributed great deal to present discontent and if a commitee as suggested in his resolution was formed much of discontent would be removed.

WHY SUCH A STEP IS PREMATURE.

Mr. Craik replying on behalf of the Government acknowledged the moderation of Sir M. B. Dadabhoy's language and sympathised greatly with his wishes to create a parliamentary tradition and to increase the confidence of the public in the legislature, but the resolution raised several difficult questions of constitution and involved formulation of rules of procedure by which petitions should be presented. Right of petitioning the Crown and the Parliament was acknowledged to be the fundamental principle of the British constitution and it was exercised from very early times when the legislative and the judicial functions were combined in Parliament. But at a later stage it was found that petitions for private bills began to increase abnormally with the result that an early date of the Parliament was allotted for presentation to it of private bills etc., but no debate was allowed on these petitions and in 99 cases out of 100 nothing happened and further the Parliamentary committee never made investigations. In practice, the right of petitioning to the Parliament was largely obsolete with one or two exceptions particularly the petitions for private bills and petitions on general matters of public policy for example, the monster petition on women suffrage bill presented to the Parliament was withdrawn and no action was taken. These petitions might have had a certain amount of influence on the course of the bill relating to the subject matter of the petition, otherwise, it had practically no effect whatever but if the present resolution was accepted it would give very much wider powers than were actually enjoyed by either Houses of Parliament. It would lead to serious encroachment on the functions of the judiciary which was most undesirable. It would lead also to encroachment upon the functions of the Executive Government, functions which at the present stage of growth of the Parliamentary institutions in this country, it was not desirable. To alter the present constitutional procedure of pressing popular grievances on the Government was by asking questions, moving resolutions and moving for adjournment. Even now there was a practice in the Madras Legislature whereby petitions were received only on the matters under consideration by the house. This practice could be extended without objection but no petitions on miscellaneous subjects could be received because it would encroach on the powers of the local Government and the local Legislature. The whole question was very important and could be fully considered only by a small expert committee and not in this full House in the course of a single debate. The Government were, therefore, prepared to appoint a small committee of the house so desired.

SYMPATHISED BUT NOT SUPPORTED.

Sir B. C. Mitter sympathised with the mover and alluded to the parliamentary practice beginning with Henry IV or earlier and pointed out that the petitions for private wrongs fell in disuse. He admitted that the power at Westminster was limited now and questioned the usefulness of adopting the same procedure here. He thought a statute was essential to make the decisions of the house or the standing committee binding. He preferred further investigation and was unable to support the resolution as it stood.

MOVER TO BE CONTENT WITH PROMISES.

Syed Raza Ali wanted to discuss the question of principle only and argued that till full responsible government was given a committee on public petitions was not worth having. He asked the mover to be content with the promise of the Government to appoint a committee.

Mr. Craik rose to a point of order and explained what he said was that the Government would be prepared to appoint a committee to enter into the questions raised by Dadabhoy's resolution.

Mr. Raza Ali contended that if Dadabhoy was satisfied he should not press the motion. Mr. Kale discussed the practical details and said the resolution could not be supported.

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy summing up the debate said his object was to break the ice and open the debate with a view to securing to people of this country greater liberty and the councils should be living councils. He accepted readily the undertaking given by Mr. Craik and requested for appointment of constitutional lawyers and retired High Court judges among the members of the committee. The resolution was with permission withdrawn.

Mr. Sethna formally moved his resolution on Rhodes Scholarship and the Council adjourned till the seventeenth.

HOW AMAN SABHA'S FUNDS ARE SWELLED?

ALLEGED PLIGHT OF AN HONY MAGISTRATE,

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAZIPUR, Sept. 13.

It is reported that Srijut Bamakrishna, a leading Rais, who is an Hony. Magistrate, and who had subscribed to the War Loan to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and, and who was also a helper of Government in war time, subscribed Rs. 1,200 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and Rs. 130 to the Aman Sabha. The District authorities, thereupon, insisted on his giving the same amount to the Aman Sabha on his failure to comply, with the request, last evening, his license for guns and pistols was forefeited, through the City Kotwal alleging that the aforesaid helped the opponents of Government, and it was, therefore necessary to keep peace. One gun and a six-chambered pistol were taken away from him.

It is rumoured that Srijut Ramkrishna will give up his post of Honorary Magistrate.

Mr. A. Batty has been placed as officer on special duty in connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to United Provinces.

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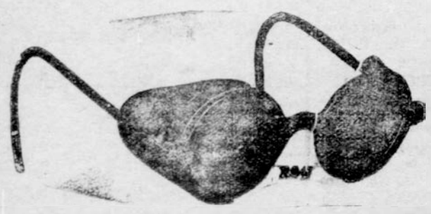

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BOMBAY MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS.

No new feature of importance has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week, and a holiday feeling has prevailed everywhere. The absence of demand has been keenly felt by the merchants, who are anxious to dispose of their goods, lest some unforeseen event may drag them into losses or leave the heavy burden of stocks on their shoulders. The political horizon has not been clear of clouds, the boycott propaganda has been pushed forward with great energy everywhere, the swadeshi movement has been in full swing, stocks have accumulated in the hands of merchants as well as importing firms, difficulty has been experienced in financing business, credit system has been discontinued owing to want of confidence amongst the buyers and the sellers, and the exchange has not shown a fair improvement as anticipated. All these factors have tended to discourage trade and make the dealers rather nervous. The uncertainty regarding this future course of events has been constantly preying on the minds of merchants. But there is a silver lining behind the clouds. The price of American Cotton has gone up considerably, which will be a plea to the manufacturers to increase their quotations. A serious dispute is threatened in the Lancashire Cotton trade by a decision of a Committee of the Employers' Federation of Manchester to calls a meeting of the whole trade with a view to enforcing a general lock-out affecting 100,000 operatives unless the Oldham Cardroomers Union withdraws its demand for payment of wages to operatives who are workless owing to machinery being changed, the monsoon this year has been favourable for the crops, which will increase the buying capacity of the consumers, the stocks in the upcountry districts have been depleted and must need replenishment sooner or later, and hopes are entertained for a rise in the rate of exchange as soon as the balance of trade is in favour of India. It is reported that about 43 out of 60 cloth merchants of Lahore have signed a pleged not to give further orders forforeign not to give further orders for foreign cloth till 31st December next. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution on 6th September for stopping further fresh purchase of foreign cloths by its members up to 31st December, 1921, the step being taken to steady the market and help the depletion of the present accumulated stocks and thereby create a healthy atmosphere for future operation. Amritsar is also expected to come in line with these markets. The Calcutta merchants are said to hold a stock in hand worth about twenty crores of rupees. The Bombay merchants do not wish to commit themselves in any way but it is certain that the atmosphere is not conducive to fresh business and everywhere a waiting policy seems to have been adopted, with open eyes watching the developments.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds	Rs	a	p
Ball's Port No. 1906	38	37 1/2	15	8	0
" 10A, 0.0	42	4	18	8	0
" No. 32,000	45	4	17	8	0
" 2800	37	4	14	0	0
Graham's No. 3733	36	4	15	8	0
" Yellow Horse	63	28			
" No. 2710	64	36½			
Dewsnap's "BB"	26	4	23	8	0
" "BB"			20	0	0
" Rose No. 1	39	4			
Bombay Co.'s No. 2389	44	36½			
" No. 1598	39	37½/3	15	0	0
" No. 5438	36	37½/3			
Ritchie's No. 519	39	37½/3			
" 4469	41	4			
" 1653	33	37/37½			
Corbett's 951	38	37½/3			
Lyall's "Shooter"	35	4			

GREY DRILLS—

Bombay Co.'s "Dragon"	29	16	22	0	0
Ball's Medal No. 436	28	40	16	0	0
Ebrahim's "Elephant"	33	40	20	0	0

SAYA JACONETS—

Ball's No. 18	48	36	10	12	0
" " 18	40	36	8	12	0
" " 169	40	32	9	4	0
" " 636	44	36	10	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1868	32	42	29	0	0
B. B. & C. 40092	36	45	36	0	0
Ball's No. 2832	32	42	22	8	0
Fraser & Co. 162	31	40			
" 151	33	42	22	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ball's No. 6	41	10			
" No. 69	44	10			
" No. 606	51	10			
" No. 6999	58	10	14	0	0
" No. 89	58	12	13	0	0
" No. 1373	37	10	5	0	0
" No. 816	38	20	11	2	0
" No. 1440	36	20	7	8	0
" No. 3509	46	20	14	0	0
" No. 6755			15	8	0
" No. 1798	53	10	22	10	0
Ritchie's No. 1906	37	10	5	0	0
" No. 119	37	16	7	4	0
" No. 329	42	16	7	12	0
" No. 959	42	16	8	4	0
" M/M 59," 44," 29,"	54	16	9	13	0
" No. 95	58	20	12	20	
" No. 96989	40	16			
" No. 22222					
" No. 775	49	16	8	0	0
" No. 875	55	16	8	8	0
" No. 921	56	16	9	0	0
" No. 615			9	0	0
Graham's "Unions"	56	36	12	2	0
" No. 145	44	16	11	0	0
" No. 422	38	16	11	0	0
Greaves' No. 8958	27	16	4	12	0

WHITE LAWNS—

Ball's No. 7618/9896	37	16	5	8	0
" No. 51/31			5	8	0
" No. 1982			4	10	0
" No. 33020 T.B	32	23	9	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8688	32	16			
" 95968/97972					
" Saraswati"	35	16	1	1	0
" "Pipon" M/W & W	34	16	7	0	0
" No. 50008			7	8	
" Nos. 32342/33250/23956			8	0	0
Lyall's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	33	16			
Greaves' Nos. 30000/30003			5	8	0
" No. 8060 T.B	33	23	9	2	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3509/4312/8821	33	16	5	4	0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 8819/5850 "Motor Car"			5	8	
Bombay Co.'s 22/XXXX					

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms, with an account of 24 per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent in White Goods.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1921.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1 5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	345
American Dollars	386
Honkong Dollars	193
Shanghai	201
Japan	183
Singapore	165

Market :- Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

16th Sept. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	97	0	0
Do.	1	77	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	77	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	77	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	81	0	0
Do.	2	81	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	82	8	0
Do.	1	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	82	8	0
Do.	2	82	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		not		
Panch teka Joist		23	8	0
Copper English Bars		58	8	0
Brass-Bars		37	0	0
Lead		47	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-30 p.m. 13th September 1921 Bazaar Terms;

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	82	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	88	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	13	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Tealseed, White 85-15	85	0	0
Tealseed, Gujar 75-25	80	0	0
Tealseed, Black	71	0	0
Tealseed, Gujar 50-50	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	3	0
Groundnuts	89	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseed	59	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat April-May	10	4	6
Linseed May,	16	8	0
Wheat September	11	8	0
Linseeds September	16	6	6
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	48	0	0

HOME-MARKETS.

Owing to heavy profit taking markets during the week showed heavy ups an downs. October position in New York one time touched 21.25 cents. and Liverpool October touched 14.07; whilst the lowest position touched in New York October was 18.30 and Liverpool October 12.43.

We recommend buying in both the above markets at every set-back as we expect much higher prices in the long run.

The changes in the Home markets are reported as below.

Week commencing from 7th September to 15th September, 1921.

Liverpool Spot. 1921.	14.70	13.66	—104
New York Spot, 1921.	19.75	19.60	— 15
Liverpool Oct, 1921.	14 05	13.20	— 86
Liverpool Jany, 1922.	13.77	12.90	— 87
New York Oct. 1921.	19.50	19.30	— 20
New York Jany. 1922.	19.75	19.05	—307

LOCAL MARKET.

F. G. Broach up May 1922 opened in the Marwari Bazar at Rs.482 on the 8th September last, advanced to Rs. 520 on the 12th and closed at Rs. 508 at Colaba, on the 14th September fine comra for September last opened on the 8th September last at Rs. 456 went up to Rs. 498 on the 14th and closed at Rs. 496 at Colaba on the above date.

Through Home markets showed some decline our local market advanced some 20 to 30 Rupees per candy owing to Bull operators buying recklessly. We advise selling at every advance in this market as prices are rather too high.

READY MARKET.

Our market far ready cotton maintained a firmer tone during the week. Japan Exporters were buying nice ready lots of old cotton while Bull speculators continued to buy nice ready lots of high class Oomra descriptions. We advise holders of ready cotton to sell out their stock of ready cotton at present prices.

Free Life Readings

To All Who Write at Once

The well-known European Astrologer, Professor Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his office in Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be is described as simply marvellous.

In August 1913 he clearly predicted the Great War, and informed all his clients that "a bereavement in Royal circles will affect most of the crowned heads in Europe." Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life. His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself) the date, month, year and place of your birth, and state whether Mr. Mrs. or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (in stamps of your own country) to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1001 B. No. 42, Emmastraar, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 2½ annas.

For "Reconstruction" after Illness

for all who are run-down, under-weight; for those whose digestion needs a rest, but who at the same time need building up, Glaxo presents the potent body-building, flesh-forming, nerve-restoring elements of pure cow's milk in a form in which they can be entirely assimilated without taxing the most enfeebled digestion.

Glaxo

is the "super-milk" diet

whether taken as a milk-drink or used instead of ordinary milk for Invalid Cookery.

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside its air-tight sealed tin. You prepare it instantly by the addition of BOILING WATER ONLY.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Whittle (GENUINE) **BELTING.**

FOR FANS AND DYNAMOS, Etc.

THIS WHITTLE "V"-SHAPE LEATHER LINK BELT is a combination of Leather and Steel Links, and is so constructed that the surface in contact with the pulley is of leather only, and of large area. In consequence, the WHITTLE belt grips the pulley so tightly that even when slack it will still drive. With all this grip there is not the slightest tendency to jam in the pulley, but the WHITTLE belt leaves it quite freely. A more durable, non-slipping and noiseless belt is hard to find. The Belt without a Fastener.

The bending or internal friction from which most belts suffer is entirely absent in the WHITTLE belt, and less power is thus absorbed. The WHITTLE belt is not affected by dust or grit, and works equally well wet or dry. *No fastener is required*, as the WHITTLE belt may be pulled apart at any link by unscrewing one screw, and in the same manner shortened. The WHITTLE belts are made from the very best selected leather, and are practically indestructible. IT IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

——The Advantages Claimed are——

No belt fastener required.
No belt drill required.
Can be shortened in a minute.
Perfect grip.
Great strength.
Practically indestructible.

Absolute flexibility.
Il drive when W slack.
S mooth running.
No internal or bending friction.
Not affected by wet or dust.

SIZES AND PRICES :

⅜",	½",	⅝",	¾",	1",	1¼",	1½"	1¾" Thick.
Rs. 3-8,	3-12,	4-4,	5-0,	5-12,	6-4,	6-12,	7-4 Per foot.

SPARE HALF OR SHORT LINKS, for any of the above sizes.

Rs. 1-0, 1-0, 1-0, 1-8, 1-8, 1-8, 1-8, 2-0 each.

N.B.—Buy the genuine, and see each link bears the imprint : "WHITTLE." Any length supplied.

READY STOCKS ON HAND.:—

The Advance Motor Co.,

MOTOR EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS,
CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 5121. Telegr. :—"AUTOMOTIVE."

What can we do for you
BETTER THAN
Equip You
TO CELEBRATE
MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTH-DAY
WITH
HAND-SPUN KHADI.

KHADI COATS
KHADI SHIRTS
KHADI TROUSERS
KHADI SADRAS
KHADI CAPS
KHADI DHOTERS
KHADI SAREES
KHADI COLLARS
KHADI UNIFORMS
KHADI BUTTONS
KHADI SPINNING WHEEL
KHADI NAPKINS
KHADI TOWELS

All made to order only
BOOK YOUR ORDERS EARLY
To Avoid Disappointment.
Khadi Sewing Charges.
COATS
Rs. 2-8 each.
TROUSERS
Rs. 1-8 pair.
SHIRTS
As. 12 each.
ORDINARY SADRAS
As. 6 each.

THE Shri Krishna Stores Company, Limited.
KRISHNA BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS :—
Glased, froned turned b I shinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY 1

RAI SAHEB DR. DASS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON Rd. CALCUTTA

When you have studied other bicycles
THE RALEIGH NOTTINGHAM ENGLAND
consider the strength, the grace and the reliability of the guaranteed-for-ever
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
the proudest product of the cycle trade. Fitted with Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear it is the bicycle that will last you a lifetime.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings,
53, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP
is excellent for
—the world-famed remedy for digestive disorders—has a world-wide reputation amongst countless thousands of people who have proved its worth any time this last fifty years. They *know* from experience that Mother Seigel's Syrup
is excellent for
those who suffer from stomach and liver troubles. It assists the stomach to do its work thoroughly and efficiently, by toning and stimulating it to healthy activity, and it has a most beneficial effect upon both the liver and bowels. Try this world-famed remedy for your digestive disorders!
BILIOUSNESS-HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION
The Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURRE CURE
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE NATIONAL ECHO.
Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1924 Page 4 from our own correspondents.
A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is an improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.
NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific. Present address:—
J.P. Ray, K. P. Ray 6, Benares City.
(3)

G. I. P. RLY. WORKSHOP TROUBLE.

NO END YET IN SIGHT.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, the Vice-President, G. I. P. Railway, Workmen's Union, sends us a copy of the letter which he wrote to the Loco Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, on the 12th instant with a view to bring about a reasonable settlement of the labour trouble that is now going on the Company's Parel Workshop and also a copy of the reply thereto he received. We publish both the letters below *in extenso* in order to show that the authorities concerned are not in a mood to come to any sympathetic settlement of the trouble in question.

MR. JINWALA'S LETTER,

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

To J. M. D. Wrench, Esq., Loco Superintendent, Parel.

Dear Mr. Wrench,—A meeting of the Parel workmen was held this morning today at the Social Service Hall, Parel, when I explained to the men that you had no intention of harassing them or putting them to unnecessary inconvenience by putting the barriers and that you were ready and willing to set the matters right in case you were satisfied that the grievances were real and genuine and that the men were as a matter of fact injured while entering or going out and that the time taken up by them for entering and going out under the new arrangement was greater than under the old arrangement. I appealed to the men to rely upon your assurance and to resume work and to give you an opportunity of seeking for yourself whether the complaints were real and genuine and allow you a further opportunity of setting the matters right. I have also assured the men that I will be attending the gates to see whether they are really injured and whether there is loss of time as they complained and that after satisfying myself completely on the point I shall do my best to set the matters right. I have complete confidence in your sense of justice and fair-play and hope and trust that after looking to the matter yourself, you will be able to mete out even-handed justice. Before, however, I can pursuade the men to resume work it is absolutely necessary that your notice informing the men that in case they failed to resume work by the 6th instant they will be deemed as left their services and that they will be regarded as re-engaged, should be withdrawn. Under the said notice in case the men are taken up as new men they will suffer the privileges or gratuity, pass, leave, etc. I have no doubt while issuing the said notice you have no intention of acting in a vindictive spirit but that your only object was to put a pressure upon men to resume work early. I therefore, hope and trust that you will be good enough to withdraw the said notice immediately so that my path may be smooth. It is also further necessary that no men should be dismissed or discharged on any account after they resume work. Under the circumstances I have to request you to let me know per bearer whether you agree to withdraw the said notice and to give your assurance that no men shall be dismissed or discharged or shall suffer in any way after resumption of work and that after the work is resumed you will be prepared to set the matters right, in case you are satisfied that the grievances regarding the barriers are genuine and that the men do suffer loss of time while entering and going out and also suffer injury while coming in contact with iron barriers. As the matter is very urgent a reply per bearer will much oblige.—Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) F. J. GINWALA, Vice-president, G. I. P. Raliway Workmen's Union.

LOCO SUPERINTENDENT'S REPLY,

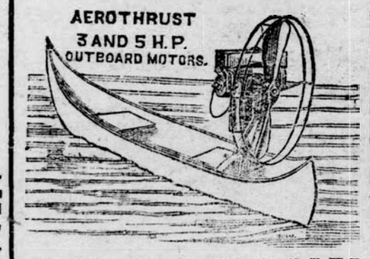
Dear Mr. Ginwala,—I am in receipt of your letter of to-day's date requesting that the notice informing the men in case they failed to resume work by the 6th instant, they would be considered as having left the services, should be withdrawn.

I regret I am unable to recommend to the Agent that this should be done. The workmen were given one week's notice in which to make up their minds, and as they failed to resume, I had no alternative but to engage a number of fresh hands.

If a considerable number of men now wish to resume work I have no doubt that we shall be able to offer employment to the great majority.—Yours, truly,

(Sd.) J. M. D. WRENCH.

JAL DINSHA & Co.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
SOLE AGENTS.
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LIMITED.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings. Ship sl rings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
JUSUB PEERMOMHAD BLDG.
LOHAR CHAWL.
BOMBAY.

AEROTHRUST Centrifugal Pumps.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK.
AEROTHRUST 3 AND 5 H.P. OUTBOARD MOTORS.

Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P Motor Engines, Direct connected 2" & 3" Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines
SOLE AGENTS,
S. Navalkar & Sons.
316, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams: "UTTAMSHETI", Bombay

PLEASE READ PROSPECTUS OF

MYSORE STATE LOANS 1921

APPROVED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On offer up to 31st October 1921.

Invest your money in the above Loans by applying to any of the Treasuries & Banks noted below:—

1. Any Treasury in the Mysore State.
2. The Bank of Mysore. and Branches
3. The Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and Branches.
4. The National Bank of India, Bombay and Madras.
5. The Eastern Bank, Bombay and Calcutta.
6. The Alliance Bank of Simla, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow and Simla.
7. The Central Bank, of India, Bombay.
8. The Mercantile Bank of India, Bombay, and Madras.
9. The Tata Industrial Bank, Hyderabad, Bombay and Madras.
10. The Bank of India, Bombay.
11. The Indian Bank, Madras.
12. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Madras.
13. The Calcutta Industrial Bank, Calcutta.
14. The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras.
15. The Allahabad Bank, Allahabad, Bombay and Calcutta.

The Loans offer best terms for both short term and long term investments.

High Rate of Interest

Loan No. I carries 7 per cent per annum **Free of Tax**. Loan No. II yields 6⅔ per cent per annum **Free of Tax** besides a bonus of 2½ per cent on redemption.

Guarantee of Redemption

Both Loans terminable and supported by Sinking Funds The 7 per cent ten-year Loan will be repaid in 1931 and The 6½ per cent Loan No. II in 1941-51.

Exemption from Income-Tax

Interest on both Loans, exempt from both Mysore Government and Government of India Income-Tax.

Where Interest Payable

Interest will be paid at any Treasury in the State any Government of India Treasury or the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay and Madras.

Best Security

The Loans are secured on the Revenue and Assets of GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Subscriptions in Securities

Government of India 5½ per cent War Bonds and 6 per cent Bonds Accepted AT PAR as Subscription to the Loans

For further particulars Vide Notification No. 585, 1st August 1921, copies of which can be had at any of the Treasuries and Banks noted above.

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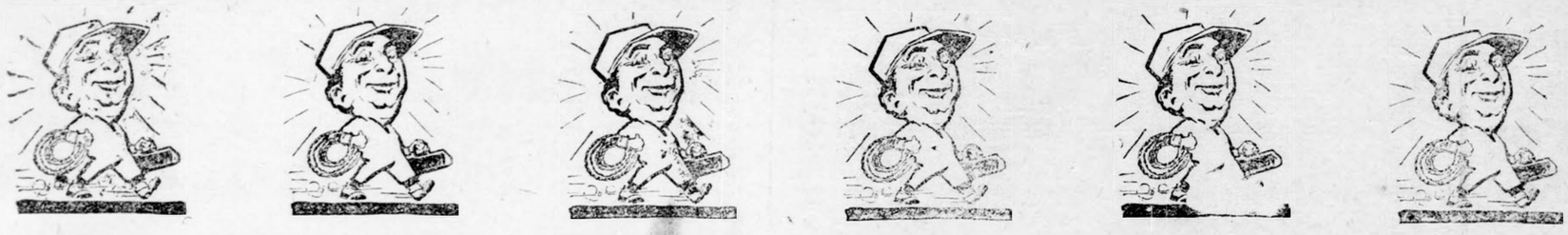

FOR QUALITY HOUSE WIRING CONSULT ME.

During the last few weeks at least 3 persons have died of Electric Shocks due to bad wiring in houses.
Any one can fix a couple of wires and light a lamp or run a fan but to do it with "SAFETY FIRST" in view is what only well-known and well experienced firms can do.
Don't look to money only in these cases, but look to future saving on account of no leakage and absolute safety from shocks.
We wire houses properly and supply first class fittings, fans and appliances at reasonable prices.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.,

Telephone No. 4963. HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MORINAGA'S MILK CARAMELS

NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIUS

Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.,

TOKYO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates and Biscuits etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Colombo

People say their is no

TRUE FRIEND

in this age of Kaliyuga but there is one true friend—your friend in hundred and one ills and diseases, in home or abroad. Just procure one bottle of Kavi Vinod.

P. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA

Vaidya's World-Famous

"AMRITDHARA"

And you will easily and instantaneously cure almost any disease you may be attacked with. This potent medicine cures almost all disease the human flesh is heir to. You may not at once believe us, but you can rely on 24000 unsolicited testimonials received by us. Write for our free book, "Amrit." Keep a bottle in your pocket always. Don't delay. A bottle costs Rs. 2-8. Sample annas 8 only. Direction paper can be had in Urdu, Hindi, Sindhi, Gurmukhi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Gujrati, Marathi or English.

The Manager,
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS,
AMRITDHARA ROAD, AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE,
LAHORE.

Postal and Telegraphic Address—AMRITDHARA, LAHORE.

Bombay Agents
GULAMHUSSEIN VALLYMODED DEVJI,
173, KHOJA MOHOLLA, MANDVI,
BOMBAY.

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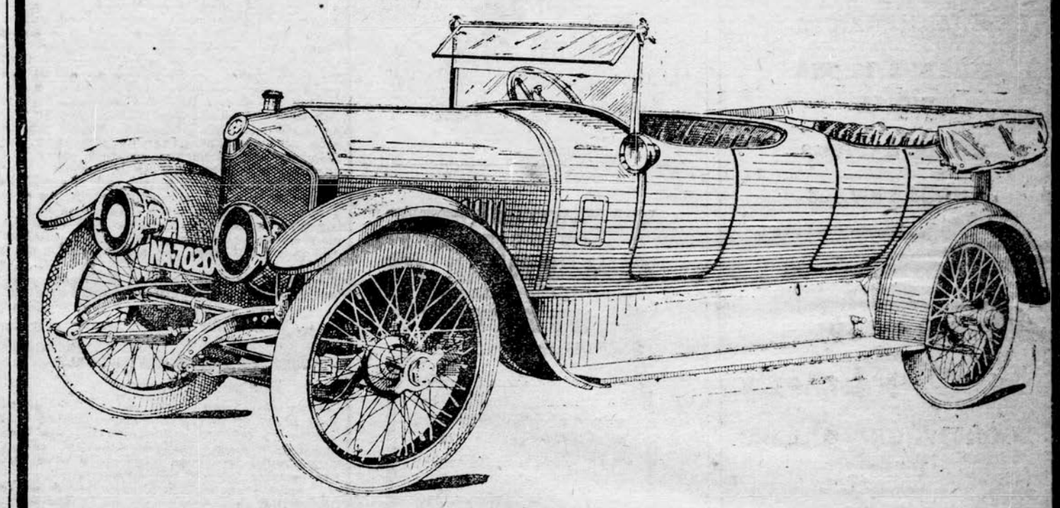

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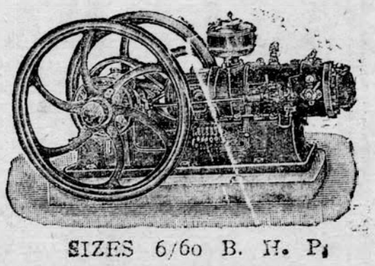

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